Library of Congress

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

Circulation Larger than ever before, and steadily and rapidly increasing.

THE MORNING STAR.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

VOL. LXII.—NO. 31. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27, 1898. WHOLE NO. 9,576

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Spanish steamer Panama, with stores for the Spanish army in Havana, captured by the lighthouse tender Mangrove and taken to Key West; a Spanish sloop and schooner captured by the United States gunboat Newport. —— The War Department will order North Carolina troops to mobilize in Raleigh. —— Spanish merchant vessels in the United States ports given until May 21st to depart. ——Powder mills at Santa Clara, Cal., blown up; said to have been set on fire. —— Steamer Majestic passed the Paris Monday morning last. ——The position of the blockading fleet on the Cuban coast is unchanged; there has been no firing on either side. —— New York markets: Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent.; cotton dull—middling 6¼c; flour firm; wheat—spot dull; No. 2 red $1.23½; corn—spot steady; No. 2 40¾c; rosin firm, strained, common to good, $1.42½@1.45; spirits turpentine firm at 27@29½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE,
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, D. C., April 26.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 58 deg.; 8 P.M., 63 deg.; maximum, 69 deg.; minimum, 53 deg.; mean, 61 deg.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 1.75 inches.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

A barometric depression centrals tonight over the Georgia and South Carolina coasts. It is causing high northerly winds, cloudy weather and rain generally in the southeast and north along the Atlantic States. A thunder storm is reported at Charleston. The pressure is highest over New England, the Lake regions and thence southeast in a ridge to Texas, with fair weather prevailing under it.

A storm area of considerable energy is developing over the Northwest, causing increasing cloudiness and high southerly winds over that section. It is cooler over the Southeast and warmer generally elsewhere except the Lake regions and New England States, where little or no change in temperature has occurred. The following gales are reported: Savannah, Ga., 42 miles, northwest; Charleston, S. C., 34 miles, northwest; Cape Henry, Va., 32 miles, northeast; New Orleans, La., 32 miles, northwest; Vicksburg, Miss., 28 miles, northwest; Memphis, Tenn., 38 miles, northwest.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M. 7.2 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Generally clear and warmer weather prevails. Light showers have occurred in the Little Rock, Memphis, Atlanta, Mobile and Wilmington districts during the past 24 hours.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina, generally fair Wednesday, preceded by showers in the morning near the coast; warmer in the interior; winds becoming northwesterly.

STORM WARNING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26.—Hoist information signal, 10.40 P. M. Storm off the Georgia coast; will probably move northeast outside the coast line, causing high northwest winds, decreasing in force.

Port Almanac—April 27.

Sun Rises	5.12 A. M.
Sun Sets	6.43 P. M.
Day's Length	13 H. 31 M.
High Water at Southport	12.00 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	2.30 A. M.

Cecil Rhodes has been re-elected director of the South Africa Company. When it comes to carrying elections Cecil is the Mark Hanna of that neck of land.

The weather has been so warm for some time in portions of California that the grass in the San Joaquin valley has been dried up and the cattle are pinched for food.

The National Association of Homing Pigeon Fanciers has tendered the Government 40,000 birds to carry messages from the warships to the naval authorities on land.

The Denver *Republican* asks where hell is. We are not sufficiently up on geography to tell him, but if he isn't better than the average Republican editor he will find out some of these days.

Thus far there has been no rush of Spaniards to get out of this country. They have an idea, and a very correct one, that they will be much better off in this country than they would be in Spain.

A Louisiana man has written to the War Department at Washington offering to raise on short notice 50,000 men who will go to Cuba to fight the Spaniards and defy the yellow fever. They have had it.

Canadian coal miners or dealers are prohibited from selling coal to supply Spanish warships, and the Government is taking precautions against its being sneaked beyond the three mile limit and delivered.

THE CUBAN SITUATION.

If the Spanish fleet left Cape de Verde Islands yesterday, it is no indication that it will move towards Cuba or the United States. It is simply because it was kicked out by Portugal on the demand of this government.

If any Spanish blood is to be shed the impression now prevails that the first drop of that red-hot fluid will fall on the deck of a warship near the Philippine Islands.

The forecast of the STAR of the probable plan of campaign against the Spanish army in Cuba seems to have been correct, viz: a peaceable blockade of Havana, the landing of regular troops at some eligible point, and the equipment of the army of Gomez with arms, ammunition and other needed supplies. On this point the Washington *Post* of yesterday says:

"The regulars now in the South will be used first, and probably 15,000 will be landed soon. Matanzas may or may not be a base of supplies. It is probable that the troops will be landed at another point. The preliminary invasion is expected within a week. The insurgent army will be equipped with arms and ammunition."

It will be seen that the *Post* gives the exact number of regular troops mentioned in a previous issue of the STAR. It further says the volunteer army will be "utilized in an emergency." But that emergency need never come if the Cubans are properly equipped.

The STAR awaits with eager expectancy the final disposition of the army of 125,000 troops called for by the President. They will be "mobilized," no doubt; but if they ever see a Spanish soldier we shall be surprised.

We venture to remark that thus far the ambulance corps and the hospital ships are having a mighty dull time.

There are some men who are always behind time, although they may appear to be previous. Here comes Lieut. Totten predicting that when the twentieth century opens New York city will be submerged, the island of Cuba break in two, and the west half of the city of Havana drop under water. It is a pretty short notice for New York, but if he had communicated this information as to Cuba, we might have waited for the sea to do the work for the Spaniards in Havana and saved us all this trouble.

Italian papers say that manuscripts have been discovered in an old convent in Venice, written in 1542 by one who was well acquainted with Mr. Othello, who says that the story of Desdemona's taking off was a fake, that she survived Othello and died a natural death. We are glad of this because we never did take much stock in that pillow-smothering business.

The French are great mushroom devourers, but they never furnish the coroner with jobs on account of mistakes. They never catch any wild mushroons, and touch only those whose pedigree is known and vouched for.

A Madrid editor says that before the summer is over Spanish soldiers may be drinking the waters of lake Michigan. If they happen to strike in about Chicago there will soon be a lot of mighty sick Spanish soldiers.

Gen. Martinez Campos says "Spain has watered the soil of America with her blood." She seems to have had a surplus of water in her blood. But when she did that kind of watering she sprouted revolutions.

Gen. Weyler predicts that Spain will come out of the scrimmage on top. But Weyler has missed the mark so far and so often in his prognostics concerning Cuba that he has ruled himself out of the prophet class.

John Jacob Astor isn't hankering for military fame, but he offers to supply a substitute in the shape of a battery of artillery fully equipped and manned, he to bear the entire expense of the turn out.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Star—Boy wanted.
Palace Bakery—Bananas.
King Grocery Co.—Cheese.
I. B. Rhodes—Pictures of starvation in Cuba.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Wanted—Everybody to try,
J. B. Farrar—The sewing machine.

Rushing Business.

The California Fruit Transportation Company did a rushing business in the movement of strawberries yesterday. Forty-three crates containing 13,000 quarts of strawberries were carried out from points between here and Goldsboro. The Southern Express Company had about 1,900.

P. B. Turpin, the Florida agent of the C. F. T. and last year stationed at Goldsboro, will be with Mr. C. W. Woodward as assistant for the season.

LOCAL DOTS.

— The Naval Reserves had their regular semi-weekly drill last night.

— The schooner *John H. Tinque*, Capt. Holt, which has been at Southport, passed out on her way to Savannah Monday night.

— Yesterday Justice Fowler adjudged Alex. Sauls, colored, not guilty of forcible trespass upon the premises of Celesta Johnson, colored.

— Splendid success is attending the canvass for the May Musical Festival. Seats are being eagerly taken by many of Wilmington's foremost people.

—The work on the *Nantucket* is so well advanced that it is no longer necessary for the machinists to work at night. She will be finished by Sunday.

— William Perkins, colored, was tried yesterday by Justice Bunting on the charge of assault and battery upon Henry McLaughlin, colored. Judgement was suspended on the payment of the costs.

— No "extras" will be issued from the STAR office to-day, unless something of unusual interest occurs; but all news received will be bulletined in front of the STAR building. Watch out for the flag.

— In the report of the proceedings at the ward meetings Monday night, the name of Mr. J. T. Riley appeared for that of Mr. John W. Reilly in the list of delegates in the second division of the Fourth ward.

— In the Mayor's court yesterday there were two cases tried. Ransom Cobb, colored, was fined $5 and costs for disorderly conduct. Dan Keely, a white tramp about 50 years old, was ordered to be escorted to the city limits by policemen.

— Lieut. C. H. White, of the Wilmington Light Infantry, yesterday received a telegram from Capt. Don MacRae announcing that he would arrive to-night. The telegram directed that the work of recruiting the company be kept up.

INVITED TO PARTICIPATE.

The Second Regiment Band May Furnish Music for Memorial Day.

There was a very satisfactory practice by the Second Regiment Band last night in their quarters in the City Hall building. They have decided not to attend the "white man's rally" at Laurinburg, to which they had been invited. It was impossible for them to attend without losing three days. Last night President Monroe called the attention of the band members to the request of the Memorial Committee of the Daughters of the Confederacy that the band furnish music for the May 10th celebration. No action was taken in the matter, as several of the members are unable to attend the practices on account of sickness. It is expected that they will decide on next Tuesday night whether or not they can take part in the celebration. They are very anxious to do so if possible.

Box of Ashes Caused It.

A telephone alarm of fire was sent in to the hook and ladder and chemical No. 1 fire stations at 9.10 o'clock last night. The fire was at No. 113 South Fourth street, owned by Mrs. Mildred Huggins and occupied by Mr. J. A. Walker. A box of hot ashes was the cause of the trouble. However, the damage was only $2.50. The fire was not in the house, but out against the back fence. And it was the fence that was damaged. The fire was extinguished by the hook and ladder boys. The small extinguishers carried on the truck were used.

The Evening Dispatch.

The *Evening Dispatch* of yesterday announces that it has secured the services of Mr. J. D. Hufham, Jr., of Henderson, a son of Rev. Dr. J. D. Hufham, and a young gentleman of marked ability as a writer. Until recently he has been engaged as assistant chemist at the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station at Raleigh.

Mr. R. W. Vincent, who has been for some time a reporter on the *Dispatch*, will go to Baltimore to take a position. He has done good work for his paper, and the STAR learns that the proprietors are sorry to lose him.

Gave Officers "the Slip."

A colored barber, by the name of Walter Smith, who has conducted a shop beyond the Fourth street bridge, packed his goods and slipped out of town to escape answering the charge of an assault and battery upon Joe Andrews. He had been recognized for his appearance before Justice Fowler yesterday morning, and failed to show up at the appointed hour. Deputy Sheriff Bryant went for him, and found the shop stripped of equipment. Investigation revealed the fact that he had just sent his outfit to the depot and left on an outgoing train.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—289 bales cotton.
W., C. & A. Railroad—152 bales cotton, 2 casks spirits turpentine, 55 bbls rosin, 16 bbls tar.
Carolina Central Railroad—4 bales cotton, 3 casks spirits turpentine, 33 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.
C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—17 bales cotton, 5 casks spirits turpentine, 88 bbls rosin, 3 bbls tar.
Steamer A. P. Hurt—9 bales cotton, 16 bbls tar.
Underwood's raft—100 bbls rosin.
Total—Cotton, 471 bales; spirits turpentine, 10 casks; rosin, 276 bbls; tar, 50 bbls.

WILMINGTON GAS LIGHT CO.

Stockholders' Annual Meeting—Board of Directors and Other Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Gas Light Company was held yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M. at the company's office, on Princess street. Col. J. W. Atkinson was called to the chair, and Capt. Henry Savage was requested to act as secretary.

Mr. R. J. Jones and Capt. Henry Savage were appointed a committee to ascertain the number of shares represented. Upon their reporting a majority of the capital stock represented, the meeting was organized and declared ready for business.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved. Mr. E. S. Martin, the president of the company, made a verbal report on the general affairs of the company. The report was received.

The treasurer, Mr. R. J. Jones, read his annual report, showing the financial condition and operations of the company during the past year. After a full discussion, the report was received and adopted. The auditing committee, Messrs. J. A. Walker and W. P. Toon, reported that they had examined the accounts of the treasurer and found them correct.

Col. T. W. Strange nominated the following gentlemen as directors: E. S. Martin, G. W. Kidder, George R. French, J. F. Divine, E. P. Bailey, G. H. Smith and B. Solomon. On motion, the secretary was instructed to cast the vote of the meeting for the gentlemen named, and they were declared duly elected. After naming Messrs. J. A. Walker and W. P. Toon as auditing committee for the ensuing year and fixing Tuesday, April 25, 1899, as the date for the next annual meeting, the stockholders adjourned.

The Directors' Meeting.

After the adjournment of the stockholders, the new board of directors met and after organizing went into the election of officers with the following result:

President—E. S. Martin.
Secretary and Treasurer—R. J. Jones.
Superintendent—J. W. Reilly.

AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER.

The Submarine Mines—A New Order Concerning the Arrival and Departure of Vessels.

The Clyde steamer *Oneida*, Capt. William Staples, arrived in port last night about 7.30 o'clock. She was several hours behind, but it was head winds that detained her and not the Spaniards, as Captain Staples reports having sighted not a single Spanish ship. He spoke the schooner *Isabella Gill* on Monday, the 25th, off Body Island, and the schooner *Joshua Gregory*, on the same day, off Hatteras, running under bare poles. These, with a fleet of twenty other vessels, are off Hatteras, prevented from proceeding on account of strong head winds.

The *Oneida* was the first vessel to pass up the river since the publication of the regulations affecting navigation, now that the entrance to the port has been defended with batteries of submarine mines. Captain Staples had been informed before leaving New York that he would have to be careful how he passed up the Cape Fear, and was not surprised as he got off Fort Caswell to see a government patrol boat heading for his ship. The patrol boat rendered all necessary assistance, and the *Oneida* passed safely up.

Yesterday the *Norwood*, a small dispatch boat, which has been at Southport for several days, tried to pass out to sea before daybreak. She was promptly hailed by the *General Thom* and made to observe the regulations.

The hours during which vessels may cross the mine fields have been changed by the following order:

"The hours during which vessels may cross the mine fields in the vicinity of Fort Caswell, at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, have been extended, by the direction of the Secretary of War, to all hours of daylight between 4 A. M. and 8 P. M.

(signed) "W. E. CRAIGHILL,
"Captain Corps Engineers.
"Wilmington, N. C., April 26, 1898."

Telegraphic Connection with Big Island.

The Government has let out a contract to Messrs. J. W. Wood and D. B. Holland, of the Postal Telegraph Company, for the erection of a telegraphic line running from the Southport line to Big Island. Mr. Holland, with a squad of men, is on the island and will have the work completed by Friday.

Afternoon at Hilton Park.

Members of the Sunday School of Market Street Methodist Mission were given quite a pleasant outing at Hilton Park yesterday afternoon. After a pleasant season at the Park the young people were given a street car ride over the entire system. They were a gay company and made the streets wherever they went resonant with shouts and laughter. The school is in quite a flourishing condition.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure prompt and regular delivery.

— Mr. T. L. Kerse, a popular travelling salesman from Richmond, was in the city yesterday calling upon the trade.

SUPERIOR COURT CASES.

Injunction Against Sale of the N. & N. Railroad Continued—An Appeal Taken.

Yesterday afternoon in the Superior Court Judge Adams issued a decree making perpetual the injunction stopping the sale of the old Wilmington, Newbern and Norfolk railroad, now a part of the Atlantic Coast Line system. Reference has been made to the case before. STAR readers will remember that the injunction was to stop Sheriff E. Hewlett from selling the road at auction on April 18th, under judgment for damages held by Mr. T. B. Burnett; the road in question having been bought by the defendant railroad company before the judgment was secured.

The case yesterday was argued by Col. A. M. Waddell, Sr., and Jno. D. Bellamy, Jr., Esq., for the plaintiff, and Eugene Martin, Esq., and George Rountree, Esq., made the argument for the defence. Counsel associated with them in the trial were Marsden Bellamy & Son., T. W. Strange, Esq., and C. P. Lockey, Esq.

When the argument had been concluded and the Judge had announced his decision that the road could not be sold, counsel for the defence gave notice of an appeal to the Supreme Court, which was allowed.

Other than the hearing of the argument in the railroad case very little interest attached to yesterday's session of the court. A non suit was entered in the case of Rev. B. K. Sykes, colored, vs. the Trustees of Ebenezer Baptist Church. The case of Henry Schwalbe vs. Dr. Blue Mountain Joe was also non-suited.

The Judge ordered that the commissioner in the case of L. M. Clayton rdministrator, vs. Carolina Central Railroad Company should be allowed $10 for each deposition taken.

On the summons docket thirty days was allowed the plaintiff in the case of The Edward Thompson Co. vs. David B. Sutton, during which time pleadings could be filed as of this term. In the case of D. C. Whitted vs. J. W. Toomer et al., C. C. Brown and C. C. Covington were, as assignees, made parties to the suit. An order for publication was issued in the case of D. L. Gore vs. Mrs. C. B. Southerland et al.

The docket for to-day comprises the following cases: John Oli vs. George Beaman; Wilmington Iron Works vs. Margaret Darby; Allen Rutherford vs. D. L. Russell and S. H. Fishblate vs. Wallenstein & Klec, et al.

DEMOCRATIC PRIMARIES.

To be Held To-day at All Voting Places in the County.

The Democratic precinct primaries will be held to-day throughout the county. In the city the hours will be between 1 and 8 P. M., in the country between 12 M. and 7 P. M. Five executive committeemen and a number of delegates to the county convention will be chosen in each precinct. In the city the names for these places have already been selected subject to action by the primaries.

The primaries will be held at the following places:

First Ward, at No. 603 at Fourth street bridge; Second Ward, at Old Court House; Third Ward, at Giblem Lodge; Fourth Ward at No. 121 South Front street, opposite Front street market; Fifth Ward, at W. H. Biddle's store, corner Castle and Fifth streets.

Cape Fear Township, at Castle Hayne, Blossom's store; Harnett Township, at Township House; Masonboro Township, at J. R. Melton's store; Federal Point Township, at Biddle's store.

Wives vs. Husbands.

There were two cases before Justice John J. Fowler yesterday, in which husbands were charged with assault with deadly weapons upon their wives. One was adjudged not guilty and the other fined $10 and costs.

The one found guilty was a white man, Leroy Byrd, and his wife, Fannie Byrd, was his accuser. She had two good witnesses in her behalf, but the husband produced three on his side.

The other case in which the $10 fine was imposed was a colored man, Will Blake. He was also accused by his wife, Ida Blake. The warrant had to be amended so as to make the charge assault and battery, as the evidence did not justify the deadly weapon feature.

At The Prosecutor's Cost.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Justice G. W. Price, colored, tried the case against Deputy Sheriff Ed Bryant, in which he was charged with an assault upon Mr. J. S. Sellers. It will be remembered that reference was made to the case yesterday in that the warrant had been issued by Justice G. W. Bornerman and, on affidavit of Bryant that he could not get justice before Squire Borneman the case had been removed to Price. It will be remembered that the assault was alleged to have been made upon Mr. Sellers while Bryant was serving a warrant upon him for old costs in Justice Fowler's court. Justice Price dismissed the case at the cost of the prosecutor, Mr. Sellers.

To Attend Lutheran Synod.

Rev. Dr. G. D. Bernheim will leave this morning for Burlington to attend the sessions of the Lutheran Synod. The lay delegate from Dr. Bernheim's charge, St. Matthew's, of this city, and St. Luke's, of Newbern, is Mr. W. F. Aberly, of Newbern. Mr. H. L. Vollers will go as a delegate from St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church.

THE STATE GUARD.

Gov. Russell Adheres to His Choice of Wilmington for Mobilization.

13 COMPANIES VOLUNTEER.

Four Companies Have Declined—No Camp Yet Selected Nor Other Arrangements Made—Two Negro Companies Have Been Formed.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., April 26.

The Governor's Guard have not recruited their full number. This morning the work of recruiting continues. The Guard is assembled at the armory.

Major E. M. Hayes was the guest of Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in Richmond before he returned from Washington. Gen. Lee has urgently recommended to the President the appointment of Maj. Hayes as Brigadier General.

Mr. Fred. Woollcott is to-day organizing another military company. Two negro companies have already been formed.

It is reported that the Secretary of War has ordered the mobilization of the troops in Raleigh. The Governor has not received any such information, and unless he does receive an order to that effect he will have the troops centered at Wilmington. No camp has been selected nor have any arrangements been made. The Governor's choice was a great surprise to the military officers here.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, April 26.—4.39 P. M.—Senator Pritchard has just telegraphed that the War Department will order the mobilization of troops in Raleigh instead of Wilmington.

11.10 P. M.—The War Department designates Raleigh as the point for mobilization. Military officers said to-night that the government had no control over the troops until mustered into service, and that the Governor can muster them wherever he chooses. Russell has not intimated whether he will be governed by the War Department's request. Wilmington is his choice, decidedly so. Capt. Robertson, of the Hornet's Nest Riflemen, Charlotte, telegraphed that Wilmington is the most desirable point in the State for mobilization.

Adjutant General Cowles says he expects one regiment to be mobilized by Thursday. Maj. Hayes says it may take a week yet.

Thirteen companies have agreed to volunteer as follows: Raleigh, Charlottee (two), Durham, Henderson, Waynesville, Goldsboro, Concord, Reidsville, Shelby, Oxford, Greenville and Asheville. Four companies have declined to volunteer.

Orders by mail from the Secretary of War failed to arrive to-day.

General Cowles says that as soon as the State Guard is exhausted, the desired number of troops will be taken from volunteer citizens.

The Governor asked the Secretary of War to-day for funds with which to move troops. The Governor's policy is declared "niggardly," and is being severely criticised and condemned.

Letter From Hon. W. J. Bryan.

Hon. W. J. Bryan writes Josephus Daniels a letter from Franklin, Pa., under date of April 22d. Relative to the policy of the party in this State, he says: "If the action of the party in your State concerned the people of your State only I would not venture an opinion, but the action of your State will have its influence on national politics, and will help or hinder that co-operation upon which ultimately must be won the fight for bimetalism. In my judgment co-operation is both wise and necessary. For the President to reject the aid of Democrats in meeting an attack of the Spanish would be no greater blunder than for Democrats to refuse co-operation with the Populists and Silver Republicans in overthrowing foreign domination in our financial affairs. Co-operation is supported by the three national organizations and failure to carry out this plan in one State makes co-operation in other States more difficult. If our forces are to fight each other rather than the common enemy, let not the blame rest upon those devoted to Democracy as defined in the Chicago platform. Co-operation requires charity and liberality of opinion upon the part of all concerned, but I feel sure that a clear realization of the evils of the gold standard and the earnest desire for restoration of bimetalism will harmonize all differences. The Chicago platform grows stronger every day and our opponents can only hope for victory through a division of forces."

The Bank of Wadesboro Case.

Judge R. T. Bennett, of Wadesboro, arrived in the city yesterday and will appear before Judge S. B. Adams, in the Superior Court, to-day to enter a plea for an allowance of certain commissions and fees in the settlement of the affairs of the defunct Bank of New Hanover, of this city, and the Wadesboro branch. It will be remembered that the Supreme Court recently rendered a decision requiring Mr. J. A. Locke, of Wadesboro, as receiver of the Wadesboro branch bank, to pay over to Mr. Junius Davis, the receiver here, the funds in his hands, for distribution among the creditors of the New Hanover bank.

Death of Mr. J. B. Southerland.

A correspondent of the STAR writes from Magnolia, April 26th: "Mr. J. B. Southerland, living near Kenansville, died at his home Monday morning, aged 81 years. He was a prosperous farmer and universally respected, as was attested by the large assemblage of friends gathered at his burial at the family cemetery to pay their last respects to his mortal remains."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Stephen McIntyre, of Lumberton, is here on business.

— Mr. Jas. A. Leake, of Wadesboro, is registered at The Orton.

— Mr. Peter Rourk, of Shallotte, was a visitor to the city yesterday.

— Mr. G. B. Sellers, a prominent merchant of Maxton, is a visitor in the city.

— Capt. James I. Metts has been quite sick since Sunday, but was considerably better yesterday.

— Miss Lina O. Wiggins returned to Greensboro yesterday to resume her studies at the State N. and I.

— Among the STAR's callers yesterday were Mr. J. C. Boon, of Natural Wells, and Mr. S. G. Watson, of Stump Sound.

— Mr. R. R. Bellamy, the druggist, and Mr. G. W. Prince, manager of the Wilmington office of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, spent yesterday on Alligator creek fishing.

— Miss Nancy Boutelle, daughter of Congressman Boutelle, of Maine, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Skelding returned to Washington yesterday, much to the regret of hosts of friends.

— The condition of Mr. C. G. Southerland, who was reported in yesterday's STAR as being seriously ill, was slightly improved yesterday afternoon. He is suffering from a stroke of paralysis, which affects his left side.

— Miss Julia Desmukes, of St. Augustine, Fla., who has been in the city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Gabriel Holmes the past Winter, left yesterday for Cumberland, Md. Her host of friends and admirers here will be delighted to learn that she anticipates returning to North Carolina and perhaps to Wilmington about June 1st.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOY WANTED.

A boy who can run Job Presses and feed Ruling Machine is wanted at the
ap 27 2t STAR OFFICE.

CHEESE

Is good if you buy good Cheese—that's the secret of the whole business.

We sell the good kind and at 15c per pound. Our terms are cash to everybody.

THE KING GROCERY CO.
B. F. KING, MANAGER.
'Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.
ap 27 tf

Atlantic View Hotel,

Wrightsville Sound, N. C.

This beautiful and popular Seaside Hotel, containing 35 rooms, having been thoroughly overhauled and renovated, is now for sale, lease or rent. Unless otherwise disposed of will be opened for guests on June 1st, 1898, under competent management. For further information apply to

JOHN H. HANBY, Owner,
115 South Sixth street,
ap 26 2w Wilmington, N. C.

Cut Price

This Week on a Nice Fat Black

Prune 5c Pound.

S. W. SANDERS,
At the Unlucky Corner.

P. S.—I am Agent for the celebrated Jackson Springs Water. ap 26 tf

PICTURES OF STARVATION IN CUBA

show that it is good nourishing food that makes strength and muscle, besides sustaining life. Well fed, fat and juicy beef or mutton, roasted, broiled or boiled, is a nourisher that can't be excelled. Our dainty Spring lamb, broiling chickens and veal are appetizing in flavor, and on a hot day a meal for a *gourmet*.

I. B. RHODES.
ap 27 tf

250 Bunches Bananas

To the trade at 50 and 60c per bunch, or 5 and 10c per dozen.

PALACE BAKERY.
ap 27 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Livery and Sales Stables

Open All Day and All Night
EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK.

First-Class Equipment
In Every Branch.

Hacks and Baggage Line to and From All Trains.

HORSES BOARDED.

Furniture Wagons with Careful Drivers.

S. P. COWAN & CO.,
Second between Princess and Chesnut Streets
Telephones both companies No. 15. jan 1 tf

War Taxes

Are not put on our prices and we give our friends the benefit on our immense stock of

D. S. Sides, Extra Shorts,
Bellies, Backs, Canned Meats,
Flours, Coffees, Sugars,
Snaps, Long Horn and Mohogany Twist Tobaccos, Rices, &c.

The TAX ON CIGARS will be several dollars a thousand. We still sell at old prices for

RENOWN,
CUBAN BLOSSOM,
TOPICAL TWIST HEAD.

We ask a trial and want your orders. Samples and prices sent.

Vollers & Hashagen,
Provision Dealers,
A. C. L. Crossing, Nutt St.
ap 24 tf

Special Sale

For One Week, Commencing April 22nd, in

SHOES, HATS, CAPS AND GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS.

Sole agents for the celebrated

Hawes' $3.00 Hat.

If you want to buy to suit the times now is your chance at

A. SHRIER'S,
ap 22 tf 114 Market street.

MEAT, LARD, FLOUR.

22,000 Lbs. D. S. Sides.
15,000 Lbs. Plates.
60 Bbls. Best City Mess Pork.
1,500 Lbs. Pure Leaf Lard.
1,000 Lbs. Fairbanks' Comp. Lard.
500 Bbls. Best Straight Flour.
300 Bbls. Patent Flour.

And everything in Groceries.

ROBT. R. STONE & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
Nos. 5 & 7 South Water stree
P. S.—Fifty cases assorted Pic-Nic Hams.
ap 9tf

FRANK H. STEDMAN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Fire AND Tornado Insurance

YOUR BUSINESS IS SOLICITED AND

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

OFFICE AT

Southwest corner of Front and Chesnut Streets 2 tf

STRIKE NOW!

Don't wait for "Tuesday, or Wednesday, or Thursday, or Friday." Do not let "them" get the advantage of you. If you aint got 'em you MIGHT get 'em.

Spring Cleaning is Pleasant when you use

"Corneau's" Bed Bug Interceptic.

Most good Housekeepers use it. ap 2 tf

Administrator's Notice.

HAVING THIS DAY QUALIFIED AS ADministrator on the estate of John E. Niemyer, deceased, notice is hereby given to all creditors of his estate to present their claims properly authenticated on or before the 16th day of March, 1899, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This March 16th, 1898.

JAMES C. NIEMYER, Administrator of John E. Niemyer, deceased.

Postoffice address,
118 Firwood Avenue, Raleigh, N. C.
mar 16 6w wb

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27

GREAT BRITAIN'S FRIENDSHIP

Whether it be from policy, from selfishness, or from dislike for Spain, Great Britain has not hesitated to show in a remarkable manner her friendliness to the United States in the controversy with Spain, and she is the one and the only power which has not shown more or less sympathy for Spain. For some years there has been a growing disposition in England to cultivate closer and more friendly relations with this country, and since the settlement of the Venezuelan question this sentiment has become quite marked. Even when this dispute was pending and some of the English papers protested against the assumption of this Government, and the wide latitude claimed for the Monroe doctrine, the representative men of the Kingdom remained cool, kept level heads, and let the more excitable and the least responsible do the talking and the scolding. Whether this was attributable in any measure to the soothing and placating speeches of Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard, who was then our Ambassador, or to John Bull's good sense, we do not know but the fact remains that the Venezuelan imbroglio did not sunder the friendly relations between the two countries, and although the halt had been called by this country, the halt was made and the incident closed without any exultation on this side or any humiliation or bitter feeling on that.

While the advances of the leading English people, which have been joined in by the masses, to draw closer to his country, have been made, they have been met half way by no inconsiderable number of our people, especially since the English have so openly shown their friendship for this country since the rupture with Spain became probable. Ambassador Bayard, as we have remarked, went so far in reciprocating that sentiment as to incur the criticism of being more English than American, many construing his high laudation of the British people as in the nature of a placating, indirect apology for the action of the administration in calling Great Britain to halt in the Venezualan march. Ambassador Hay is following practically the same line followed by his predecessor, but we do not hear any criticism of that. At an Easter banquet in London, at which most of the members of the Diplomatic Corps were present, with a great many distinguished representative men of Great Britain, Ambassador Hay was one of the speakers. In speaking of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, he said:

"We are sometimes accused of looking after our own interests with a certain energy and pertinacity. I might say, in the spirit of pride rather than contrition, that it only shows what stock we are of. But this truth is incontestable, that for nearly three generations of men and in spite of constant differences, there has been peace between us and friendly regard—a peace growing more firm and solid as the years go by and a friendship which I am sure, the vast majority of both peoples hope and trust may last forever. The good understanding between us is based on something deeper than mere expediency. All who think cannot but see there is a sanction, like that of religion, which binds us in partnership in the serious work of the world.

"Whether we will or not we are associated in that work by the very nature of things, and no man and no group of men can prevent it. We are bound by ties we do not forge and that we cannot break. We are joint ministers in the same sacred mission of freedom and progress, charged with duties we cannot evade by the imposition of irresistible hands."

This simmered down means that "blood is thicker than water," or ancestral ties are ties that bind, and was doubtless so understood by those who heard it, and was accordingly applauded by the Englishman at whose hospitable board it was uttered. This was Ambassadorial talk, but it was a kind of talk that meets with much less criticism in this country now and much more favor than it would have met with some years ago, and it is talk that is cordially echoed by leaders of public opinion on the other side, some of whom have been shaping events in so far as they could to draw the two countries closer together. This may account for the friendliness with which they have stood by us when other powers of Europe were showing a meddlesome, if not an absolutely hostile disposition. That this friendliness of Great Britain has served us well may be inferred from the following, which we find in the Washington correspondence of the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin:*

"The evidence of a great European combination against the United States, which has been referred to in this correspondence, is largely in the archives of the foreign offices of the European continent. It may be many years before it is revealed to historical students, but that the proposals of Spain in the matter were warmly received is well known in diplomatic circles here. The fact that such a combination might be made was first suggested to members of the Cabinet early in February, and was seriously considered at the time. It was felt that the United States must fortify their position before the Court of International Law, and the subject of our right to intervene in Cuba for the overthrow of Spanish sovereignty was carefully examined. It was not long after these conferences that Lord Salisbury took occasion to make the position of the British Government clear by a formal announcement in Parliament. There are the best of reasons for believing that this announcement was made with the deliberate purpose of serving notice upon the Continental Powers that Great Britain would not be a party to any demonstration against the United States. By making this public announcement Lord Salisbury accomplished two purposes. He burned his bridges behind him as to further negotiations in favor of intervention on behalf of Spain, and he let the world know in emphatic language what the position of Great Britain would be. It was after these announcements that the friends of Spain on the Continent, including conspicuously Austria and France, went to work upon the other tack and persuaded Great Britain to join in the polite joint note delivered to President McKinley."

Great Britain was the hindering obstacle in the programme they contemplated, but which they feared to venture on without her, because with the question in the far East pending Germany or France couldn't afford to lock horns with the United States and leave England foot loose and hand free to take advantage of their occupation on this side and to drive her stakes more securely on that side to check their further progress, or with Japan wrest from them much of the ground they had gained.

This, doubtless, accounts for why they wouldn't move without Great Britain, and it may also account for why Great Britain would not move with them. She knew she had nothing in the way of fellowship to expect from them, that there was little community of interest but much rivalry between her and them, and therefore she turned a deaf ear to their overtures, and turned her face in the direction in which she thought she might find the friendship that could be depended upon in coming years. As far as the governing powers of Great Britain are concerned their previous action was emphasized by the promptness with which the British Minister in Madrid, and the consuls in Spain and in Spanish dependencies were instructed to look after American interests when our diplomatic relations with Spain were severed, and the alacrity with which these British representatives accepted the trust. As for the people their friendliness has been repeatedly shown by the commendatory utterances of their papers, by the desire of many English soldiers and sailors to enlist under the American flag, by the God-speeds given to American vessels leaving British ports, and in numerous other ways in which the people give expression to kindred sentiment.

Who knows what all this may lead to, notwithstanding the injunction to "beware of entangling alliances?"

MINOR MENTION.

The first captures of Spanish vessels made by vessels of the Atlantic squadron were ships whose commanders did not know that hostilities had begun between this country and Spain, and the first information came from the vessels that captured them. This was pretty rough on them, but it was in accordance with international law and with the usage of nations. This feature of the case is discussed in the following editorial, which we clip from the Philadelphia *Press*, whose principal editor is now a member of President McKinley's Cabinet, succeeding Postmaster General Gary, resigned, which gives it something more than ordinary significance. It says:

"The laws of war are clear as to the capture of private property at sea. All that floats is prize. You cannot lay hands on a box or bale on a wharf if private property; but if the box or bale is on a vessel on the high seas it is prize of war and confiscated for the benefit of the captors. This is international law.

"But is it a good usage? Was there any American who read that the first shot of this most righteous war was fired in capturing an unoffending Spanish merchantman with a cargo of lumber who did not feel that it was a bad beginning? On land that lumber would have been safe against confiscation or capture except for immediate military purposes. If the luckless owners of the Buena Ventura had had the same money in a house or plantation in Cuba or in Spain, its capture and sale would be looked on as barbarism? Why not at sea?

"International law and usage is the other way. The captain and crew of the Nashville were doing their sworn duty in making prize of the 'enemy's ship,' the Buena Ventura. The Nashville and all on board were bound by their orders to make this prize, and the fact that they profit handsomely by it does not alter matters one way or the other. The real captor was the United States, which seizes at sea private property, though the troops which land in Cuba will be strictly instructed to respect private property on land.

"Is it not worth considering in Washington if this would not be a good rule to change? The duration or success of the war will not be altered one atom because a few Spanish ship owners are ruined by the capture of their vessels. Our blockade must be enforced. Vessels breaking it must be captured. Of course, a steamship of the enemy which is capable of being converted into a warship is a legitimate prize. All contraband of war must be seized. The seizure of Spanish mules at New Orleans is on a very different basis from the capture of the Buena Ventura. The gain in moral sympathy and support if the United States were to declare that private property at sea would be treated like private property on land would be worth ten-fold the value of all the Spanish ships and cargoes of which prize will be made in this war."

* * *

We have had several object lessons since the complications with Spain began, and we had another—a very impressive one—Monday, when Congress, without a dissenting voice and without debate, passed the bill declaring war against Spain. This might be regarded in the light of a legislative formality, for the war had practically been declared and begun, but it is a very remarkable thing that among so many Representatives and Senators there was not one that didn't want to unload a speech. This is the impressive feature, the absolute unanimity with which the declaration was made. This is proof positive that, however Congress may have been divided on the war question, it is now solid and will stand behind the Executive branch of the Government in anything necessary to a determined and vigorous prosecution of the war to the end. This was not only an exhibition of patriotism, but from the standpoint of expediency and policy it was wise, for it reduces to the minimum danger of complications with other Governments, and it is further assurance to Spain, if further proof were needed, and to the world that this country is determined, and solid in the determination to prosecute this war to the end, until the purposes for which it became necessary are accomplished, or Spain complies with the demands made and thus make the further prosecution of warunnecessary—an event which is not yet within the realm of the impossibilities.

* * *

It is a little remarkable that the only Senator who should at this stage of the proceedings take Senator Butler seriously, is a North Carolinian, Senator Hawley. It is true that Senator Hawley has been a long time out of the State,—from which he emigrated as a boy to Connecticut—but still he should keep sufficiently informed on his native State to know that nobody down this way attaches any importance to anything that Senator Butler says or does while posing as Senator, a position to which he floated when light weights came to the surface. If the gentleman from Connecticut was as well informed as he should be he would understand that Senator Butler is simply playing his part to keep in the public eye, and prevent people from forgetting that there is any such individual around, and also to let the little following he has in this State see that he is still on deck and can make himself heard in the Senate, although in popgun fashion. He takes due care to send out copies of his remarks by which his constituents learn that he is still there, and that he still has a mouth, although he doesn't always know how or when to use it.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Appointing Fitzhugh Lee to a general's place in the federal army will kill the Confederate brigadier rot that we hear so much about in political campaigns at the north. The war scare will not have been in vain if it accomplishes this.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*.

—— Our fleet is not going to Cape Verde, to fight the Spanish. They may stay there while our navy and army capture Cuba and then the cruel war will be over, as far as this country is concerned. If Spain still wants to fight after that, she must bring her fighters here— or here abouts.—*Chattanooga Times, Dem.*

—— Senator Teller did the country a great service when he secured the adoption of his amendment to the Senate Cuban resolution commiting the nation against annexation. After the expulsion of the Spanish army the temptation to seizure would be very great for the reason that it could be so readily excused. The pacification of Cuba, after the gunpowder prelude shall have been brought to a finish will be a task of greater difficulty than the securing of military control of the island.—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

—— A gratifying feature of the war situation is the fact that the people are united in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. Those who were of the opinion, before Congress took the step which made war inevitable, that there was no good cause for war, have put aside the question of the justice of the cause and are ready and willing to do what they can to make the war a successful one. They do not admit that they were wrong. They simply say that the time for discussing that question has passed—*Savannah News, Dem.*

For that tired feeling you must enrich and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need. †

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Warrenton *Record:* Mr. J. B. Davis shipped a car load of beautiful cut granite from his quarry last Wednesday. We expect this is the first shipment of granite ever made from this county. The car was destined for Wilson, N. C.

— Henderson *Times:* Frank Smith, a colored man who was sentenced to the chain gang for six months for being engaged in stealing, attempted to cut his throat with a razor on Tuesday when he saw the overseer of the chain-gang approaching the jail. He cut quite a gash in his throat.

— Jacksonville *Times:* The war scare has been the cause of many a bale of cotton being hauled to market that otherwise would have remained on the farm until prices advanced. Most of our friends seemed more anxious to find a market than they were over the price.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor:* Mrs. James W. McGee, Sr., Miss Ella McGee and Mr. O. J. Carroll left this (Monday) morning for Kenansville, Duplin county, in response to a telegram announcing the death of Mr. Jesse B. Southerland at his home near Kenansville. Mr. Southerland was the father of Mrs. O. J. Carroll and Mrs. J. W. McGee, Sr. He had reached the venerable age of eighty-four years.

— Newton *Enterprise:* A gentleman from Gaston tells us of two effects of war talk is having in that caunty. It has made it impossible for farmers to get any fertilizers unless they have the money to pay down. Fertilizer dealers will not run the risk of being able to collect their notes in the Fall. Another effect is the unprecedented activity in matrimonial affairs. The report somehow got out that Governor Russell had said that he would leave at least one man at home to each family. Consequently there has been a great boom in the family establishment business.

— Chatham *Record:* A colored man named William Alston died very suddenly at this place last Saturday night. He had been working as usual that day, and after supper, while sitting down talking he dropped from his chair dead. —— Gov. Russell has commuted to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary the punishment of Peter Cameron, a colored man, who was convicted at the fall term, 1896, of our Superior Court, of a criminal assault on a colored woman and sentenced to be hanged. The commutation is approved by all who are acquainted with the facts in the case.

TWINKLINGS.

— She—Love is like sea-sickness. He—Why? She—Because you can have it awfully and yet can't describe it.—*Punch.*

— "What did the Senate do today?" "Senate be darned! How did the game come out at St. Louis?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

— "It is claimed that thieves are almost unknown in Norway." "They must have the same police system there that we have in this country."

— A Quaker once hearing a person tell how much he felt for a friend who needed assistance, drily observed: "Friend, hast thou felt in thy pocket for him?"—*Tit-Bits.*

— Miss Penstock—"What became of the clergyman, who preached such a grand sermon on 'The Sin of Covetousness?'" Miss Hammand (of Chicago)—"He went to another church that offered him a larger salary."—*Judge.*

— Mrs. Crossley (at a private view)—"Really, you girls have no memories at all. Of course it's what's his-name rescuing who-do-you-call it from—oh, you know—at the siege of that place."—*Punch.*

— "I simply can't understand why Shakespeare isn't more popular than he is with our theatre-goers?" "You must remember that his plays are pretty old." "I know; but some of them are just as naughty as any that are written nowadays."

— Merely His Opinion—Higgins—"Does your wife play whist?" Adams—"She thinks she does, but when Gabriel blows his horn I'll bet she'll awake with a start and ask him what's trumps."

— The Same Old Formula—"It appears that Li Hung Chang's head has been demanded because of his alleged complicity in the Russian scandal." "That seems a Chinese variation of the old formula: 'Heads I win; taels, you lose.'"—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Wearing Glasses.

The care of the eyes is perhaps one of the most imperfectly understood of any of our daily duties. More ills arise from their misuse than the public generally appreciate. Epilepsy is a frequent result of eye strain, and a careful and intelligent observation will convince most people that more headaches come from abuse of the eyes than from any other cause. Probably one-sixth of the adult population of this country would be benefited by the use of glasses, at least during their working hours. They tire quickly, have headaches, the digestive apparatus is completely upset, there are pain in the back and a general feeling of dizziness and nausea, and the true cause is never suspected. The patient is bilious or nervous; has indigestion or liver complaint. The evil is attributed to everything but the proper cause. Fit the person to good glasses and the difficulty vanishes almost as if by magic.—New York Ledger.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded. †

Rheumatism Cured.

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid liniment for rheumatism and other household use for which we have found it valuable.—W.J. CUYLER. Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Cuyler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G AHIPPIN, Editor Red Creek Herald. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

OLD TIME TROTTERS.

A Great Race That Was Run In President Jackson's Time.

The sports of the turf were growing in popularity in the United States. The contest lay principally between the Messengers and the Bashaws, though for a time the Stars in their courses had prevailed against both. Probably all were of original Arabian stock. The Stars were slight of limb and had a tendency to contraction of the feet. The stronger Messengers were more to be depended upon for long distance trotting. The Bashaws came from Barbary, and were of near and unquestionable Arabian origin.

One of the most famous races in all the history of the turf was at this time fresh in the public mind. Hunting Park course, in Philadelphia, was the scene, the time 1831. The actors were such notable fliers as Topgallant, Whalebone, Dread, Chancellor, Collector, Lady Jackson, Moonshine and Columbus. The course was a three mile track, and there were four heats. The horses were generally docked, and the riders wore gorgeous suits of silk. "Eight such horses," says Woodruff, "and such riders had never met before, and it is doubtful whether they will again."

Topgallant, a Messenger, was nearly 24 years old, and was spavined at that. Whalebone had no pedigree, and was minus one eye. Columbus was known as the first horse that ever trotted the three mile course in less than eight minutes. He had a record of 7:58. Collector won the first heat, Topgallant the second and Dread the third and fourth.

The victor was a gelding. Up to this time all famous male trotters were doomed to be the last of their line. The era of trotting stallions was dawning. The rising hope of the Bashaws was a famous pacer, who was destined to make a record of two miles in 5:18 at the Centerville (N. Y.) race in 1835. His name was shared with the great Democratic president, and reporters for the papers divided their space equitably between the two. Even a reference to Andrew Jackson the Bashaw was not sufficiently specific in those days, for the Barbary title was one by which more than one lady of the cabinet circle had designated the executive himself.

The Barbary horse was really the Arabian horse, that had removed with his master from the desert peninsula to northern Africa. The Arabs claim that the horse was first tamed by Ishmael, the son of Abraham—or, as they style him, Ismail, ibn Ibrahim—and that their famous coursers of the present day are the descendants of the steeds of the patriarch's family. Indeed the oriental horse trader will not blush to present to you a written pedigree, if you require it, giving all the names of the sires in ascending line to the days of King Solomon. The less the traveler in Arabia is acquainted with the Arab character the more he will be impressed with these "claims of long descent."

Your true Arabian steed stands 14 to 15 hands high, with large head and deep jowl, large and gentle eyes, light neck, high wither, muscular forearm, short back, round "barrel," narrow hind quarter and high set tail. He is not always gray in color, as is popularly supposed. He is a constant galloper, a bold jumper, a docile, courageous and lovable creature. He has improved in size by his removal to Barbary, and as a consequence the Barbary type corresponds more to the American ideal.—Hubert M. Skinner in Arena.

THEY DON'T LIKE PAPER.

Savages at First Contact Regard the Fabric With Suspicion.

When savage people first come in contact with the whites, none of the wonders that they see is regarded with more suspicion than large sheets of paper. The native is apt to regard paper as a sort of cloth, and the fact that it tears easily and is worthless for most of the purposes to which cloth is put convinces him that it is a fraud.

One or two Kongo travelers told of the disgust with which the natives at first regarded paper. The Kongo tribes, by the way, are on the lookout for sharpers, and it is exceedingly hard work for anybody to sell them a bad quality of cutlery or cloth. Savages soon find, however, that paper is not intended to serve the purposes of cloth. Then they cease to look upon it as a fraud, but they do not think it ranks high among white man's manufactures, and they have little use for it.

Some time ago a well known explorer was traveling in the interior of Queensland, Australia, where he met many natives who had never seen a white man before.

One day a crowd of natives was in the white man's camp carefully inspecting the explorer and his baggage when a newspaper happened to drop out of his pocket.

The natives unfolded and spread it out on the ground. They decided that it must be an article of wearing apparel, and one of them tried it on. He wrapped it round his shoulders like a shawl and sat down on the ground, arranging his covering this way and that and watching the faces of the crowd to see what they thought of his elegant garment, covered as it was with many thousands of curious marks.

Presently, however, an accident happened. While the savage was rearranging his shawl and trying to bring the corners together in front of him the garment began to tear at the nape of his neck. A howl from the crowd called attention to the disaster. The blanket, or whatever it was, was evidently made of the poorest sort of material.

The savage took his covering off, examined the mischief he had wrought, made the tear a little longer and then with his finger poked a hole through the paper.

That settled the fact that the article was worthless. The newspaper suddenly lost all interest for the natives, who turned their attention to less destructible objects.—Pearson's Weekly.

Drying Clothes.

The drying of clothes in frosty weather is sometimes, in the case of delicate fabrics, attended with tearing because of the quick stiffening in the very cold air. A simple precaution which will prevent any such trouble is to dissolve three or four handfuls of coarse salt in the last rinsing water, thus making it, in fact, a weak brine. Articles so rinsed will not suffer from or stiffen with the cold.

The cheeks become pale from fear because the mental emotion diminishes the action of the heart and lungs and so impedes the circulation.

Anatomy of a Violin.

Taken to pieces a violin would be found to consist of the following parts: Back, 2 pieces; belly, 2; coins and blocks, 6; sides, 5; side linings, 12; bar, 1; purflings, 24; neck, 1; finger board, 1; nut, 1; bridge, 1; tailboard, 1; button for tailboard, 1; string for tailboard, 1; guard for string, 1; sound post, 1; strings, 4; pegs, 4; total, 69. Three kinds of wood are used—maple, pine and ebony. Maple is used for the back, the neck, the side pieces and the bridge. Pine is used for the belly, the bar, the coins and blocks, the side linings and the sounding post. Ebony is used for the finger board, the tailboard, the nut, the guard for string of tailboard, the pegs and the button.—Philadelphia Times.

Case of Poisoning

Hood's Sarsaparilla Drives the Poison from the System, Quiets the Nerves, Relieves Dyspepsia and Catarrh.

"While in the army I was poisoned inwardly with poison oak, and I did not get well for 15 years. My blood became so affected that I was taken with a hacking cough, and I was thought to be going into consumption. I took many different medicines without avail, and finally resolved to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. When I had finished taking the first bottle the pimples began to disappear from my body, and after I had taken three bottles I was well. I have also suffered with catarrh in the head and have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for this trouble, and it helps me. In fact I take it for all ailments and believe it has no equal as a blood purifier. It quiets the nerves and gives refreshing sleep. It has relieved me of dyspepsia and built me up." J. I. HOLLIDAY, Williamston, South Carolina.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills cure Liver Ills; easy to take, easy to operate. 25c.

The lord mayor of London is only elected for one year, but he may be re-elected for another term.

The London policeman on an average arrests seven persons every year.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of Constipation and Sick Headache. For Malaria and Liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to the stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c. per box. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhœa. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children.—W. A. STROUD, Popomoke City, Md. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

☞ The following quotations represent Whole- Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

Article			
BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6¾
Standard		@	7⅞
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ⅌ lb	12	@	14
Sides ⅌ lb	6	@	7½
Shoulders ⅌ lb	6¼	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ⅌ lb	5⅞	@	6
Shoulders ⅌ lb		@	5¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 20
New City, each		@	1 20
BEESWAX ⅌ lb		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ⅌ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ⅌ lb	15	@	18
Northern	18	@	25
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	45	@	48
Virginia Meal	45	@	48
COTTON TIES—⅌ bundle		@	58
CANDLES—⅌ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	10
CHEESE—⅌ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream		@	11
State	10½	@	12
COFFEE—⅌ lb—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	7½	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ⅌ yard		@	5¼
Yarns, ⅌ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—⅌ dozen		@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ⅌ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ⅌ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ⅌ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ⅌ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ⅌ barrel		@	3 50
Mullets, ⅌ pork barrel		@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ⅌ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ⅌ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	4 35	@	4 50
FLOUR—⅌ lb—			
Low grade		@	4 00
Choice		@	4 90
Straight		@	5 40
First Patent	5 75	@	6 00
GLUE—⅌ lb	7½	@	8½
GRAIN—⅌ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White		@	48
Car load, in bags—White	46	@	47
Oats, from store		@	40
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	65	@	75
HIDES—⅌ lb—			
Green		@	8
Dry		@	12
HAY, ⅌ 100 lbs—			
Clover Hay	80	@	85
Rice Straw		@	50
Eastern		@	90
Western		@	85
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ⅌ lb	1¾	@	2
LARD, ⅌ lb—			
Northern	6½	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME, ⅌ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ⅌ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	23 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ⅌ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	26
Barbadoes in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	12	@	15
NAILS, ⅌ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40	@	1 50
PORK, ⅌ barrel—			
City Mess	10 75	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 50
Prime		@	11 50
ROPE, ⅌ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ⅌ sack Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool		@	70
Lisbon		@	
American		@	70
On 125 ⅌ Sacks		@	50
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ⅌ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ⅌ lb—Standard Gran'd		@	5¼
Standard A		@	5⅛
White Extra C		@	5
Extra C, Golden		@	4¾
C. Yellow		@	4½
SOAP, ⅌ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ⅌ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ⅌ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
⅌ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ⅌ lb		@	6
WHISKEY, ⅌ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL ⅌ lb—Unwashed	8	@	15

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, April 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Market firm at 27½ cents per gallon for machine-made casks and 27 cents for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl for Strained and $1.05 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1.00 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market steady at $1.25 per barrel for Hard, $1.80 for Dip, and $1.90 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine, steady, 26¼, 25¾c; rosin dull, $1.30, $1.35; tar firm, $1.00; crude turpentine steady, $1.20, $1.70, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	10
Rosin	276
Tar	50
Crude Turpentine	0

Receipts same day last year.—34 casks spirits turpentine, 255 bbls rosin, 85 bbls tar, 8 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅝c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16	cts. ⅌ lb
Good Ordinary	4¾	" "
Low Middling	5 7-16	" "
Middling	5⅝	" "
Good Middling	6⅛	" "

Same day last year, middling 7⅛c.

Receipts—471 bales; same day last year, 6.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 40@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60c.

CORN.—Firm; 47½@50 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE.—$1.00@1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON.—Steady; hams, 8 to 9c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES.—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to $2.25; six inch, $2.25 to $3.25; seven inch, $5.50 to $6.50.

TIMBER.—Market steady at $2.50 to $6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Money on call steady at 2@2½ per cent., with last loan at 2 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@7 per cent. Sterling exchange firm; actual business in bankers' bills 484¾@485 for demand and 480¾ for sixty days. Posted rates 481½@482. Commercial bills 480¼. Silver certificates 56¼@57. Bar silver 56⅜. Mexican dollars 45¼. Government bonds irregular; U. S. new 4's registered 117; do. coupon, 112¼; U. S. 4's 106; do. coupon, 107; U. S. 2's, 94; U. S. 5's, registered, 109½; do. 5's, coupon, 110½. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 120; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Rosin was firm. Spirits turpentine firm.

CHARLESTON, April 26.—Spirits turpentine firm at 26½c bid; no sales. Rosin quiet, unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, April 26.—Holiday; no markets.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 26.—A break of 5 to 6 points at the opening of the cotton market this morning was directly due to a bearish set of advices from the Liverpool market. Instead of an advance in sympathy with our improvement late yesterday, futures at Liverpool opened 1 to 2 points lower and ruled irregular, with the tendency steadily downward under liquidation. Despite the opening break in our market, the feeling throughout the session was steady. The market closed steady, with prices 2 to 5 points lower. Total sales 119,000 bales.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Cotton was dull; middling 6⅜c.

Cotton futures closed steady; sales 119,100 bales; April 6.13c, May 6.15c, June 6.21c, July 6.25c, August 6.29c, September 6.30c, October 6.30c, November 6.33c, December 6.35c, January 6.38c.

Spot cotton closed dull; middling uplands 6⅜c; middling gulf 6⅝c; sales 500 bales.

Net receipts — bales; gross receipts 1,050 bales; exports to Great Britain 8,277 bales; exports to the Continent 3,730 bales; sales 400 bales; stock 176,-411 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 18,131 bales; exports to Great Britain 9,159 bales; exports to the Continent 3,730 bales; stock 676,887 bales.

Consolidated—Net receipts 32,372 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,675 bales; exports to the Continent 19,806 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,146,345 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,091,974 bales; exports to France 756,637 bales; exports to the Continent 2,660,592 bales.

April 26—Galveston, quiet at 5⅞c, net receipts 1,575 bales; Norfolk, quiet at 6⅛c, net receipts 1,398 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6⅜c, net receipts— bales; Boston, quiet at 6⅜c, net receipts 1,097 bales; Wilmington, firm at 6⅛c, net receipts 471 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6⅝c, net receipts 424 bales; Savannah, holiday, net receipts 2,350 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5¾c, net receipts 6,227 bales; Mobile, dull at 5⅝c, net receipts 520 bales; Memphis, steady at 5⅝c, net receipts520 bales; Augusta, quiet at 6¼c, net receipts 251 bales; Charleston, steady at 5¾c, net receipts 58 bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Flour was firm; city mill patents $6 60@6 90. Wheat—Spot market unsettled; No. 2 red $1 23½; No. 1 Northern New York $1 27½; options opened strong and excited retaining the advance until midday, influenced by strong Liverpool news and a squeeze in May shorts; after that, however, realizing developed and most of the early rise was lost, the market closing easy at 4⅜c advance on May and from ⅛c off to 1⅛c higher on late months; No. 2 red May $1 21@1 25, closed $1 21½; July $1 00⅜@1 02½, closed $1 00⅞; September 89⅝@92c, closed 89⅝. Corn—Spot steady; No. 2 40⅜c; options had a strong early movement on better cables, covering and exports cover, but finally eased off with wheat and closed only ⅛@⅜c net higher; May 38⅞@39⅛c, closed 38⅞c; July 39¼@40⅛c, closed 39¾c; September 40⅜@@41⅛c, closed 40⅜c. Oats—Spot quiet; No. 2 33¼@33½c; options were dull and about steady, closing unchanged; May 32⅝@33c, closed 32⅝c. Lard steady; Western steam $5 95; May $6 02; refined quiet. Pork steady. Butter steady; Western creamery 15@17c; do. factory 12½@15c; Elgins 17c; imitation creamery 14½@16c; State dairy 14@16½c; do creamery 15@17. Cheese firm; large fancy 8¾c. Tallow was quiet; city 3⅝c; country 3 9-16@3⅝c as to quality. Cotton seed oil stronger and held at an advance which cut business; prime crude 15@16½c. Petroleum dull. Rice steady. Cabbage—Southern $1 50@1 75. Coffee—Spot Rio firm; No. 7 invoice 6⅞c; No. 7 jobbing 7⅜c; mild firm; Cordova 8½@15½c. Sugar—Raw strong and held higher; fair refining 3 11-16c; centrifugal 96 test 4 3-16c; refined strong.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Excitement in foreign grain gave the market a strong start to-day, but heavy realizing sales checked the advances and ocean rates, which were again marked up making export sales almost impossible. May wheat started 5½c. higher, making a new record at 1.25; but it settled back to $1.23 and closed easy. July, which at one time was 3½c. higher than yesterday, closed at an advance of ½@1c. Corn and oats closed unchanged. Pork closed 7c. higher; lard 2½c. higher; ribs 2½c. lower.

CHICAGO, April 26.—Cash quotations: Flour—demand good; prices steady to 25c higher. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1 10; No. 3 spring $1 00@1 05; No. 2 red $1 22. Corn—No. 2 33⅝@34⅛. Oats—No. 2 29c; No. 2 white, free on board 31@32c; No. 3 white, free on board, 30½@30⅛c. Rye—No. 2 35⅝. Mess pork per bbl., $11 30@11 35. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5 67½. Short rib sides, loose, $5 35@5 70. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4 75@5 00. Short clear sides, boxed, $5 65@5 75. Whiskey, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1 20.

The leading futures ranged as follows, opening, highest, lowest and closing: Wheat—No. 2 May $1 24, $1 25, 1 22½, 1 23; July 94⅞, 96, 93¼, 93⅜c; September 84½, 85, 83¼, 83⅜; December 83¼, 83¼, 82, 82c. Corn—May 34¾, 34⅝, 33⅜, 33⅝c; July 35⅛, 35¼, 34½, 34½; September 36⅛, 36¼, 35½, 35½c. Oats—May 29⅞, 29⅞, 28⅞, 28½c; July 25⅞, 26⅛, 25¼, 25¼; September 24, 24, 23⅛, 23⅛c. Pork, per bbl.—May $11 40, 11 40, 10 20, 11 30; July $11 60, 11 70, 11 45, 11 52½. Lard, per 100 lbs—May $5 75, 5 75, 5 65, 5 67½; July $5 80, 5 82½, 5 72½, 5 75; September $5 87½, 5 90, 5 82½, 5 85. Ribs, per 100 lbs—May $5 52½, 5 55, 5 50, 5 52½; July $5 67½, 5 70, 5 55, 5 57½; September $5 80, 5 80, 5 60, 5 67½.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Flour active and higher; Western superfine $3.25 @3.50; do extra $4.00@4.60; do family $4.90@5.15; winter wheat patents $5.40 @5.70; do spring wheat $6.00@6.50; spring wheat straights $5.85@6.00. Wheat unsettled and higher; spot, month and May $1.14@1.14¼; July 98½c asked; steamer No. 2 red $1.10½ @1.11; Southern wheat by sample $1.10@1.15; do on grade $1.11@1.12½. Corn strong; spot and month 39¼@39⅛c; May 39⅜@39½c; June 39½@39¾c; July 40c bid; steamer mixed 38½@38¾c; Southern white corn 41@42c; do yellow 40½@41½c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 white 36½@37c; No. 2 mixed 34@34½c. Lettuce $1.50@1.75 per basket. Whiskey unchanged.

FOREIGN MARKET.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, April 26.—4 P. M.—Cotton—Spot quiet and prices in favor of buyers. American middling 3 5-64d. The sales of the day were 7,000 bales, of which 500 were for speculation and export and included 6,400 American. Receipts 22,000 bales, including 21,300 American. Futures opened and closed steady with a moderate demand. American middling (l m c): April 3 34-64d seller; April and May 3 34-64d seller; May and June 3 34-64d buyer; June and July 3 34-64d seller; July and August 3 34-64d buyer; August and September 3 34-64d buyer; September and October 3 34-64d seller; October and November 3 33-64@3 34-64d buyer; November and December 3 33-64d buyer; December and January 3 33-64d buyer; January and February 3 33-64d buyer.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Stmr A P Hurt, Robeson, Fayetteville, Jas Madden.

Steamship Oneida, 1091 tons, Staples, New York, H G Smallbones.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., April 27, 1898.

SCHOONERS.

Georgie L Dickson, 509 tons, Anderson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

City of Baltimore, 298 tons, Tower, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

STEAMSHIPS.

Kimon (Austrian), 1,244 tons, Saba, Powers, Gibbs & Co.

BARQUES.

Solid (Swed), 507 tons, Wedin, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Anitra (Nor), 547 tons, Simonsen, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Old Newspapers.

YOU CAN BUY OLD NEWSPAPERS, IN QUANTITIES TO SUIT, AT THE

Star Office.

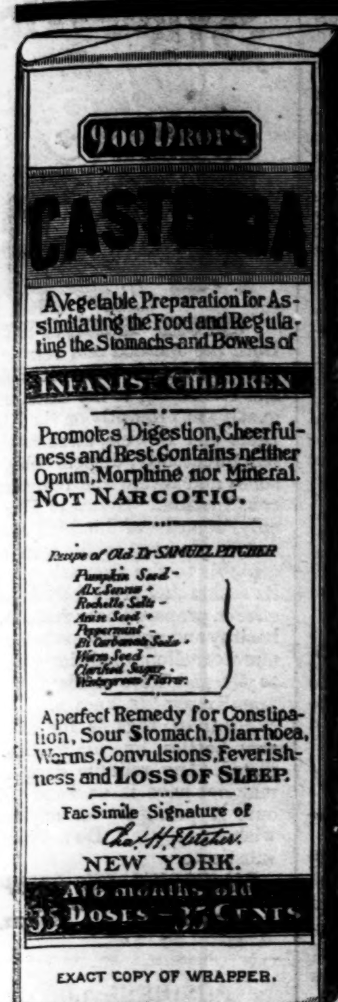
SUITABLE FOR

WRAPPING PAPER

AND EXCELLENT FOR

Placing Under Carpet.

jan 1 tf



EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

OLD CATERER ON TERRAPIN.

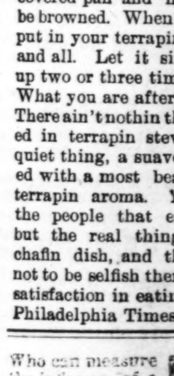
When It Is Ready, the Satisfaction Is In "Eating It All Yourself."

James Prosser, a famous colored caterer of this city, dead long ago, furnished the following formula for preparing and serving terrapin, which was published in a gastronomi journal at the time when he was on earth:

"You can't enjoy terrapin unless the day is nippin. Temperature and terrapin go hand in hand. Now, as to your terrapin. Bless you, there is all the difference in the world in them. The more northerly is the terrapin found the better. You eat a Florida terrapin—you needn't despise it, for terrapin is terrapin everywhere—but you get a Chesapeake one or a Delaware bay one, or, better still, a Long Island one, and there is just the difference between $10 a dozen and $36. Warm water kinder washes the delicate flavor out of them. Don't you let Mr. Bergh know it, but your terrapin must be boiled alive. Have a good big pot, with a hot fire under it, so that he shan't languish, and when it has got on a full head of steam pop him in. What I am goin to give is a recipe for a single one. If you are awfully rich and go in for a gross of terrapin, just use your multiplication table. Just as soon as he caves in watch him and try his flippers. When they part when you pry them with your finger nail, he is good. Open him nicely with a knife. Bilin of him dislocates the snuffbox. There ain't overmuch of it, more's the pity. The most is in the jints of the legs and side lockers, but if you want to commit murder just you smash his gall, and then your terrapin is gone forever. Watch closely for eggs and handle them gingerly. Now, havin got him or her all into shape, put the meat aside. Take three fresh eggs—you must have them fresh. Bile 'em hard and mash 'em smooth. Add to that a tablespoonful of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of cream, salt and pepper (red pepper to a terrapin is just depravity) and two wineglasses of sherry wine. Wine as costs $2.50 a bottle ain't a bit too good. There never was a gotega in all Portugal that wouldn't think itself honored to have itself mixed up with a terrapin. Now you want quite a quarter of a pound of the very best fresh butter and put that in a porcelain covered pan and melt it first—mustn't be browned. When it's come to be oily, put in your terrapin, yolks of egg, wine and all. Let it simmer gently. Bilin up two or three times does the business. What you are after is to make it blend. There ain't nothin that must be too pointed in terrapin stew. It wants to be a quiet thing, a suave thing, just pervaded with a most beautiful and natural terrapin aroma. You must serve it to the people that eats it on a hot plate, but the real thing is to have it on a chafin dish, and though a man ought not to be selfish there is a kind of divine satisfaction in eatin it all yourself."—Philadelphia Times.

Who can measure the influence of a

Mother!



It lasts through all ages and enters the confines of eternity. With what care, therefore, should she be guarded and how great the effort be to make her life happy.

Mother's Friend

makes child-birth easy, assists nature in its sublime effort, leaves the Mother stronger after than before confinement, and robs the trying hour of its terror. No Mother can afford to neglect its use.

Of druggists at $1.00, or sent by express on receipt of price. Write for book containing valuable information for all Mothers, mailed free.

The Bradfield Regulator Co., Atlanta, Ga.

je 20 tf Su fr we

FASHIONS CHANGE

BUT

POZZONI'S

Complexion

POWDER

REMAINS ALWAYS THE SAME.

The finest, purest and most beautifying toilet powder ever made. It is soothing, healing, healthful and harmless; and when rightly used IS INVISIBLE. If you have never tried

POZZONI'S

you do not know what an IDEAL COMPLEXION POWDER is.

IT IS SOLD EVERYWHERE.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

THE HEART OF THE YEAR.

We have fathomed the heart of the year
And we ask as our pleasures abound
If in all the glad years we have found
There was ever another so dear?

Was there ever such verdure before
Or such fair fragrant lilies as these,
With whole meadows of daisies to please,
Or of fruitage so lavish a store?

And we think how we watched for the spring,
How we hailed the first bloom with delight,
How we questioned by day and by night
What the new year, the strange year, would bring.

And her heart she has shown us, and, oh!
There are pleasures and treasures of worth,
And she scatters them over the earth,
Where the feet of her lovers may go.

And we follow, like children o'erblest
With more gifts than they see in their dreams,
And we linger by forests and streams
And drink of the fountain of rest.

Oh, year that is bonny and sweet,
For thy blessings so lavish we fain
Would thank thee again and again
And pour out our love at thy feet!
—Emma A. Lente in Good Housekeeping.

A Possible Undiscovered Gas.

Professor William Ramsey has given to the British association his opinion that there is an element, as yet undiscovered, lying between helium and argon when arranged according to the "periodic law." While experimenting with helium, in the attempt to purify it by rediffusion, it was found that this gas could be separated into a heavy and a light part, with densities of 2.0 and 2.4; continuing the experiment, after as many as 180 diffusions of helium, the density of the lightest portion remained constant at 1.98, and its refractivity to light as compared with air was 0.1245. The spectrum, too, not differing from helium, one element may therefore be considered as isolated as pure helium. The residue is easily altered in density by rediffusion, implying a small quantity of heavy gas mixed with a large quantity of light gas. The spark spectrum revealed argon in the mixture to the amount of 1.64 per cent by density and 1.14 per cent by refractivity, leading to the supposition that the new gas is contained as a very small proportion of argon. Neither helium nor argon forms compounds, so that the new element as demanded by the "periodic law" must be determined by diffusion. This method, however, does not reveal the existence of such a gas, though it by no means follows, Professor Ramsey holds, that there is no such gas.

TEAS AND TEAS.

Things Once Used or Now Used as Substitutes For the Chinese Herb.

Of course every one knows that we drink a good deal that isn't tea when we drink a cup of tea. We drink—or are supposed to drink—some tea, some lead and some straw. But there are several "teas" that the drinkers know are not made of tea leaves and yet are not adulterated.

In Peru they drink mate, a tea made from the Ilex paraguensis, a species of holly. This is the only mate tea, but there is a Brazilian tea, gorgonha, called mate there; another tea used in Austria, called Brazilian tea, and several other so called mate teas are made from different varieties of the ilex. In Labrador they make a tea from two species of ledum. Oswego tea was made from the scarlet monarda, and mountain tea from the dwarf evergreen, Gaultheria procumbens. Then clover tea and tansy tea and catnip tea and mint tea are used, though not as beverages.

In Sumatra they use coffee leaves to make tea out of, and the beverage is said to be very refreshing. In Mauritius the leaves of an orchid, Angroecum fragrans, are used. The Tonquinese have teas of their own, made of leaves, berries, barks and woods. The Abyssinians make tea out of the leaves of the Catha edulis. When a sentinel can't leave his post to get a cup of tea, he can chew a leaf or two of this plant, and he won't feel like going to sleep all night. In Tasmania there are said to be more than 200 substitutes for tea; in England they used to make a tea of sage, betony or rosemary and of raspberry leaves; in France they use black currant leaves and borage to make tea, and a century or so ago they gathered in English gardens and fields ash, elder and sloe leaves, and the leaves of whitethorn and blackthorn, out of which to make tea. So it is evident that there are teas and teas.—New York Sun.

The dressmakers of the reign of Louis XV announced that, among other costly goods, they had for sale sad friends color, doe's belly, scratched face, rat color, fading flower, dying monkey, gladsome widow, lost time, dead alive, sick Spaniard, mortal sin, common harm and chimney sweep.

In Portugal the wine treading is done by a gang of men dancing to the music of a bagpipe. The work is hard, the weather warm and the results are indescribable.

THE DEACON'S PIETY.

IT WAS EQUAL TO ALL OCCASIONS AND LASTED OVER EIGHTY YEARS.

Suspended Religious Services Indefinitely to Nurse the Victims of a Smallpox Epidemic—An Example In This as He Was In Devotion to the Flag.

Deacon William Trowbridge was a small farmer living near Sheboygan Falls. He went there over 50 years ago. Besides tilling a little patch of ground the deacon, who was indeed the very soul of honor and ever had the respect and confidence of all in that community, was in the habit, before regular preachers were sent there, of reading a sermon or exhorting. There was no sham about Deacon Trowbridge's piety. He was sincerity itself.

Fifty years ago the little village was visited by a smallpox epidemic—an old fashioned, widespread and spreading epidemic—and they didn't know how to scotch it as well as they do now.

The first Sunday after the dreaded disease made its appearance the deacon's congregation was quite large. At the end of the services he made an announcement in about these words:

"These services will be postponed until after the smallpox disappears from the community. From this on I shall give my services to the stricken families. I shall minister to their wants, help to nurse them, and when they die follow them to the grave. It may be a long term or it may be a short term, but, however long or however short, it is my plain duty to help my distressed neighbors."

The word was well suited to the action which followed. The good old deacon hurried to his home, changed his clothes, bade his family goodby and at once began his work of mercy. What a work it was! The epidemic lasted nearly all winter. Large numbers died. Few in the village escaped the disease. The deacon's example was followed by others. Men went to their homes, told their wives and children what the deacon had said and was doing, arranged their business, provided fuel and provisions, kissed their dear ones and went to the aid of the unfortunate. Like the deacon they went without reward or hope of reward. Like him they spent weeks and some of them months in that service without daring to go home lest their dear ones catch the disease.

The strangest of all this strange experience is the fact that neither the deacon, the good souls who imitated his example nor their families were overtaken by the malady, notwithstanding the fact that the watchers, helpers and nurses were almost constantly in the presence of the suffering patients and notwithstanding the fact that they laid out and helped to bury the dead.

Nearly half of the deacon's congregation had disappeared when, the next spring, he resumed services in the schoolhouse. It was a sorrowful Sunday. Those in the audience who had not lost members of their family had lost neighbors and dear friends. When the good old Christian had read a chapter, prayed and talked a practical sermon, he referred feelingly to the scenes through which the community had passed. I think every man, woman and child in the room, including the deacon, wept. At the close of the talk he asked all present to join him on their knees in asking that the community might escape such visitations for all time to come. It was a most earnest appeal. I believe that that prayer has been answered. There may have been a few cases of smallpox there since then, but there has never been an epidemic.

The Sunday after Sumter was fired upon, and while Deacon Trowbridge was conducting services in the Baptist church, the denomination to which he belonged for over 80 years, he and his congregation were disturbed by a great commotion in the street right in front of the church. There were beating of drums and sounds of fife much out of tune. It was so uncommon a thing that most of the congregation walked or ran out of the church. Finally the deacon closed the Bible and slowly followed his fleeing flock. When outside, he asked the cause of "this unseemly disturbance on the Lord's day." Some one told him that the president had called for soldiers to uphold the honor and the flag of the nation and that they were going to raise a company right then and there.

The old deacon's eyes flashed as he walked out into the street, where a young fellow was irregularly pounding a bass drum, and said: "Nathan, I know it is Sunday and that all but the Lord's work should be abandoned, but the saving of our country and the shielding of its flag from dishonor is the Lord's work. Give me that drum." And that model of piety strapped on the big drum and went to pounding, greatly outdoing Nathan in two respects—he made more noise and kept perfect time. He drummed as no one before had never drummed in the little village. As if it had gone on lightning wings, word flew through the community that Deacon Trowbridge had left his pulpit to beat a drum, and on Sunday too.

Within half an hour nearly every one in town and many from the outskirts had gathered around the old drummer, all cheering him, and on Sunday too. That night Nathan Cole, who had been relieved as drummer by the deacon, went to Sheboygan with enough men to make up what became Company C of the Fourth Wisconsin.—J. A. Watrous in Chicago Times-Herald.

Mrs. Rorer's Way of Stewing Oysters.

Drain 50 oysters; put the liquor over the fire, boil and skim it. Strain it through two thicknesses of cheesecloth into a saucepan. Add the oysters, bring to a boil and skim again; add a pint of milk, 6 whole peppercorns, half a teaspoonful of whole allspice and a blade of mace. Watch this carefully until it just reaches the boiling point; add a tablespoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of salt, a dash of pepper and serve at once with square of toast or oyster crackers.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other. †

BOTTOM FACTS

In the Maine investigation make startling News.

The bottom facts in connection with our hard ware stock reveal the largest assortment and lowest prices for quality to be found anywhere. Everything comprised in the term of "Hard ware," all of the best quality and marked at prices admitting of no argument. Dealers can here find the best source of supply for their wants.

Purchases delivered at depots without expense, and patron's interest carefully looked after.

OUR PENINSULAR STEEL RANGES

must be seen to be appreciated, and it will be a pleasure for us to show you their construction and management. A fine and varied line of Cooking and Heating Stoves constantly on hand at low down prices. Try us and we wil convince you.

Our lines of general Hardware, Cutlery, Brass goods, &c., are complete in each department

J. W. MURCHISON,

mar 30 tf ORTON BUILDING.

A Fresh Supply of All Kinds of Duttenhofer's and Mundell's

FINE SHOES

JUST RECEIVED.

Look in Our Show Window.

We invite the Ladies especially to try these Shoes.

We keep at the same old place, 63½ steps east from corner of Front and Princess streets.

MERCER & EVANS.

ap 17 tf

BARBADOES MOLASSES

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

We carry all grades, styles and prices.

THE WORTH COMPANY

ap 7 tf

REDUCED RATES IN MAY

The Seaboard Air Line announces the following Reduced Rates for Special Occasions to take place in May.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Quadrennial Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–4th, with final limit May 31st.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

National Order of Elks.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 7th–9th, with final limit of fifteen days.

General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the U. S.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 17th–19th, with final limit to June 4th.

NORFOLK, VA

Southern Baptist and Auxiliary Conventions.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 2nd–6th, with final limit of fifteen days.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Twentieth of May Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

Rate of one fare for the round trip, tickets on sale May 16th–19th, and one cent per mile travelled from points within a radius of two hundred miles; tickets on sale 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.

Reunion of Confederate Veterans.

Rate of one cent per mile travelled, tickets on sale May 18th–19th with final limit May 23rd.

For full information in regard to these rates call on or address any Agent of the Seaboard Air line or write to

T. J. ANDERSON,

General Passenger Agent,

ap 8 tf Portsmouth, Va.

TUBE-ROSE BULBS.

We have quite a nice lot of Tube-rose Bulbs on hand at

10 Cents Per Dozen.

Specially low price to any one purchasing from 100 to 1,000.

EASTER EGG DYES,

FLOWER SEEDS,

NURSING BOTTLES,

any everything else pertaining to the Drug business.

J. HICKS BUNTING,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

Y. M. C. A. Building,

mar 11 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Farmers and Distiller's

SUPPLIES.

Fancy and Staple Groceries, Hoop Iron, Glue. Hay, Corn, Oats, &c., &c.

A small consignment Yam Potatoe Slips.

HALL & PEARSALL,

mar 31 tf Wholesale Grocers.

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

CURE YOURSELF! Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous. Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

The C. W. Polvogt Co

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PARISIAN NOVELTY DRESS PATTERNS.

During this week we shall exhibit a handsome and varied collection of exclusive designs in high priced Novelties at low prices in all the new and leading shades.

New Black Silks! New Fancy Silks!

French Organdies 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents.

French Madras, very wide, 15 cents.

Linen Crash for skirts 15 and 20 cents.

Jewel Belts —2 to $1.50 in silver, gold and oxidize.

Our Infant and Children's Lace Caps have arrived, 25c to $2.00.

Write for samples and mention this paper.

Sole Agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns. ap 17 tf

TO THE PUBLIC!

Notwithstanding we are moving one of our Ice Machines away from here, we still have a capacity to make 85 tons of Ice per day, which is four times as much as has ever been consumed in Wilmington, including the Sounds, Beaches and Southport, in any one day. Until further notice we will sell you Ice at the following prices:

In lots of 10 to 25 Pounds, 35c per 100.

In lots of 25 lbs and less than a ton, 25c per 100

In one to two ton lots, $3.50 per ton.

In lots of one ton or over at Factory, $2.50 ton.

We respectfully solicit your patronage.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

mar 18 tf

BUCK'S STOVES & RANGES "THE PEACE MAKERS"

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

THE MAINE QUESTION

To Consider When Sick Is How to Get Well. The Answer Is: Go to

Jackson Springs

For a month or two, or order a few crates of the water.

Read the following letter from Judge Thos. H. Sutton:

Hon. Thomas H. Sutton, of N. C., Judge of First N. C. Criminal Court, says:

TARBORO, N. C., Nov. 3, 1897.

H. E. THOMPSON, Prop. Jackson Springs, West End, N. C.:

MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of 31st ult. received. In reply I take pleasure in saying that I spent two weeks at Jackson Springs in August of the present year. I was very feeble when I arrived there, suffering from Dyspepsia, and was not able to go from the hotel to the Spring, but after two weeks at the Springs I received beneficial effects from the curative power of its waters, and verily believe that these waters, springing out of the deep sand section of Moore County saved my life, or at least prolonged it to this day.

I have no hesitation in saying that I believe that the Jackson Springs Watar is a specific for Dyspepsia, and the best water on earth for this one universal complaint of mankind. You may use this letter as you may think is best for the benefit of mankind. Yours, Respectfully,

THOMAS H. SUTTON.

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

For further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON, Proprietor,

mar 15 tf West End, Moore County, N. C.

Save Something Every Week

AND DEPOSIT IT IN

The Wilmington Savings and Trust Company,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CAPITAL $25,000. SURPLUS $10,000.

We want Your Business, and Therefore Keep Open till 9 o'clock Every Saturday Night.

1.—Your money will be safe from fire or burglars.
2.—You can draw it out when you need it.
3.—It will be earning interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and working for you while you are asleep.

☞ We will take pleasure in explaining our system to any man, woman or child, wishing to deposit. ap 8 tf

Capital $125,000. Surplus and Profits $75,000.

THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Makes a specialty of supplying all customers desiring to borrow on good security, at lowest rates. No interest paid on deposits. Safety deposit boxes to rent at from $4 to $8 per annum. We study the interest of our customers and solicit your account.

J. W. NORWOOD, President. D. L. GORE, Vice-President. LEE H BATTLE, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. W. NORWOOD, D. L. GORE, S. P. McNAIR, SAM'L BEAR, Jr., J. S. WORTH, C. W. WORTH, W. E. SPRINGER, E. J. POWERS, H. L. VOLLERS, P. L. BRIDGERS, G. A. NORWOOD. ap 12 tf

HOTEL STEWART.

Rates $2.00 Per Day, According to Location.

West Centre St., opposite R. R. Ticket Office.

feb 25 tf Goldsboro, N. C.

D. O'CONNOR.

Real Estate Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

STORES, OFFICES AND DWELLINGS for rent.

Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, Taxes and Insurance attended to promptly. Money loaned on improved city real estate. se 6 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE. S.A.L. VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect Jan. 25, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:26 p.m., Pembroke 5:46 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m. Connects at Hamlet with train 41 for Charlotte and Atlanta, and with train 402 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:55 a. m., Raleigh 3:34 p. m., Sanford 5:03 p. m., Hamlet 6:53 p. m., Rockingham 7:30 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m. Connects at Weldon with train from Richmond and all Northern points. Pullman sleeper, Portsmouth to Nashville, Tenn.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:35 a. m., Hamlet 5:10 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:54 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:20 a. m., Shelby 11:18 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:30 noon, Athens 1:15 p. m., Atlanta 2:50 p. m. Connections at Atlanta for all points South and West. Pullman sleeper, Washington to Atlanta, and Portsmouth to Chester.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:15 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon. Connects at Hamlet with trains from Washington, Portsmouth, Charlotte and Atlanta.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:16 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:35 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:25 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:05 p. m., Hamlet 11:23 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:30 a. m., Richmond 8:20 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon. Pullman sleepers, Atlanta to Washington and Chester to Portsmouth.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 7:00 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:50 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. mar 17 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

Condensed Schedule,

In Effect April 10th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	9 00 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 10 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 18 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 25 "
Leave Sanford	1 48 "
Leave Climax	3 47 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 20 "
Leave Greensboro	4 30 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 17 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 47 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 15 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 40 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 33 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 06 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 P. M
Leave Greensboro	12 17 "
Leave Climax	12 45 "
Leave Sanford	2 36 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 55 "
Arrive Fayetteville	4 00 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 02 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 50 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	5 07 "
Leave Red Springs	5 43 "
Arrive Maxton	6 11 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	2 45 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

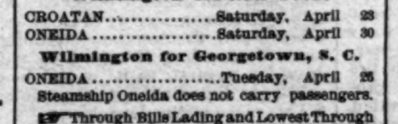
ap 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C.

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA ......Saturday April 23
CROATAN ......Saturday, April 30

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN ......Saturday, April 23
ONEIDA ......Saturday, April 30

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA ......Tuesday, April 26

Steamship Oneida does not carry passengers.

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. ap 20 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton, N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington.
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B. HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect April 10, 1898

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.00 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.04 a. m., Goldsboro 12:05 a. m., Wilson 12:55 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:43 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 4.43 p. m., Petersburg 6.22 p. m., Richmond 7:15 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:20 p. m., Baltimore 1:06 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m., Weldon 1:42 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:03 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 4.00 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 5:09 p. m., Chadbourn 5:41 p. m., Marion 6:43 p. m., Florence 7:25 p. m., Sumter 9:10 p. m., Columbia 10:30 p. m., Denmark 6:12 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:25 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 5:25 p. m.

ARRIALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11:55 a. m., Tarboro 12:38 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:05 p. m., Wilson 2:37 p. m., Goldsboro 3:20 p. m., Warsaw 4:11 p. m., Magnolia 4.24 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7.53 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.20 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:27 p. m., Jacksonville 7:40 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 6.45 a. m., Atlanta 8:20 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 3:00 p. m., Denmark 4:47 p. m., Sumter 8:12 a. m., Florence 9:58 a. m., Marion 10:36 a. m., Chadbourn 11:38 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 12:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3:55 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 8.10 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 10.00 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 10.09 a. m., arrive Latta 10.26 a. m., Dillon 10.30 a. m., Rowland 10.54 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.13 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.33 p. m., Latta 6.46 p. m., Pee Dee 7.10 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 12:08 a. m.; arrive Conway 1:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:45 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:35 p. m., Manning 7:04 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:43 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:55 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:14 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m., 3:00 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m.; 5:25 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:28 a. m., Cheraw 11:40 a. m., Wadesboro 12:35 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:00 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.25 p. m., Hartsville 9:20 p. m., Bennettsville 9:21 p. m., Gibson 9:45 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only at 9:55 a. m.; arrive Darlington 10:27 a. m., Hartsville 11:10 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:35 a. m., Bennettsville 6:59 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:50 a. m. Leave Hartsville daily except Sunday at 7:00 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:45 a. m.; leave Darlington 8:55 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Darlington 6:29 p. m.; arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Hartsville Sunday only at 8:15 a. m., Darlington 9.00 a. m.; arrive Florence 9:20 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:13 p. m., 11:16 p. m.; arrive Selma 3.15 p. m., Smithfield 3:23 p. m., Dunn 4:09 p. m., Fayetteville 4:45 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:13 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 10.54 a. m., Fayetteville 12:18 p. m., 10:19 p. m., Dunn 1:01 p. m., Smithfield 1:39 p. m., Selma 1:47 p. m.; arrive Wilson 2:35 p. m., 12:09 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:47 p. m., Creston 5:43 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

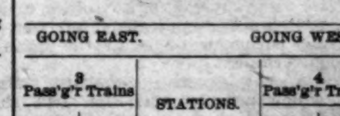
Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 2:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager ap 10 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.



To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Pass'g'r Trains		STATIONS.	4 Pass'g'r Trains	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 13	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 27

THREE SPANISH VESSELS CAPTURED NEAR HAVANA.

Big Steamship Panama with Valuable Cargo from New York and Two Small Cuban Coasters.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, April 26.—11.15 A. M. —The big Spanish steamship Panama, of the Ceballos Line, which left New York on April 20th for Havana, with a number of Spanish refugees on board and a very valuable cargo, including, it is understood, stores for the Spanish army, was captured last evening, about twenty miles from Havana, by the little lighthouse tender Mangrove, now belonging to the mosquito fleet. The Mangrove mounts two six-pounders and four 38-revolvers. She is in command of Lieutenant Commander W. H. Everett, and has a crew of thirteen men. The Panama is of about twenty-eight hundred tons and a very valuable prize.

The Panama is commanded by Capt. Quevedo. She sailed from New York last Wednesday, heavily laden with food supplies and merchandise, her manifest showing her cargo to consist of bacon, hams, lard, beans, peas, corn, bran, flour, hay, milling machines, etc. She was cleared for Havana, Progreso and Vera Cruz, by J. M. Ceballos & Company, the New York agents of the Trans-Atlantic Company of Barcelona, the owners of the steamer. She was formerly the British steamer Branksome Hall, is of iron, and was built at Glasgow in 1875. She registers 2,085 tons gross. She is 331.4 feet long, 34.2 feet broad and is 24.9 feet deep.

When the Mangrove sighted the Spaniard she ran up to her and fired a gun across her bows. The liner did not take the hint and a second shot was fired, after which the Panama slowed down a little. A third shot was fired across the bows of the Panama at a hundred yards, and the deck officer of the Spanish vessel was hailed and notified that if he did not heave to a shot would be sent through his vessel. This notification caused the Panama to be brought to.

Ensign Dayton then boarded the Spanish steamer and took possession of her. The battleship Indiana steamed up and Commander Everett notified Captain Taylor, of the Indiana, that he had captured the Panama, and borrowed a prize crew from the battleship, consisting of Cadet Falconer and fifteen marines. The Mangrove was then ordered to report to the flagship, and Rear Admiral Sampson told Commander Everett to take his prize into Key West.

The Panama is understood to have thirty-nine passengers on board. As she rounded-to after the little Mangrove captured her, the latter knowing the Panama was an auxiliary cruiser, expected to be fired upon. It is not yet known whether the Panama had guns on board.

The United States gunboat Newport, Capt B. F. Tilley, has brought in the Spanish sloop Paquete and the Spanish shooner Pirento, Cuban coasting vessels, which she captured off Havana this morning.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Respecting the Rights of Spanish Vessels and Regarding the Right of Search.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation respecting the rights of Spanish vessels now in or bound to United States ports, and also with regard to the right of search:—

By the President of the United States.

A Proclamation:

WHEREAS, By an act of Congress approved April 25th, 1898, it is declared that war exists and that war has existed since the 21st day of April A. D. 1898, including said day, between the United States of America and the Kingdom of Spain; and, whereas, it being desirable that such war should be conducted upon and in harmony with the present views of nations and sanctioned by recent practice, it has already been announced that the policy of this government will not be to resort to privateering, but to adhere to the rules of the declaration of Paris; Now, therefore, I, William McKinley, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by this action and the laws, do hereby declare and proclaim:

1. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.

2. Neutral goods not contraband of war are not liable to confiscation under the enemy's flag.

3. Blockades in order to be binding must be effective.

4. Spanish merchant vessels in any ports or places within the United States shall be allowed until May 21, 1898, for loading their cargoes and departing from such ports or places; and such Spanish merchant vessels if met at sea by any United States ships shall be permitted to continue their voyage, if on examination of their papers it shall appear that their cargoes were taken on board before the expiration of the above term; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to Spanish vessels having on board any officers in the military or naval service of the enemy, or any coal (except such as may be necessary for their voyage), or any other article prohibited or contraband of war, or any dispatch of or to the Spanish government.

5. Any Spanish merchant vessel which prior to April 21st, 1898, shall have sailed from any foreign port bound for any port or place in the United States shall be permitted to enter such port or place and to discharge her cargo and afterward forthwith to depart without molestation; and any such vessel if met at sea by any United States ship shall be permitted to continue her voyage to any port not blockaded.

6. The right of search is to be exercised with strict regard for the right of neutrals, and the voyages of mail steamers are not to be interfered with except on the clearest grounds of suspicion of a violation of law in respect of contraband or blockade.

(Signed) WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

In witness whereof, etc., done at the Department of State, etc., this 26th day of April, etc.

Two Spaniards with bears were run out of Jonesville, Va. One man was seriously hurt but they escaped.

THAT TIRED FEELING is due to impoverished blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla enriches and vitalizes the blood and gives strength, energy and vigor. Be sure to get Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable and do not purge, pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c. †

THE SITUATION IN WASHINGTON.

The Powers Prepared to Assume an Attitude of Strict Neutrality.

AS TO SEIZURE OF PRIZES.

Believed That Some of the Vessels Captured Will be Released—Measures for National Defence—To Raise Revenue for War Expenses.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Conditions in Washington are rapidly settling down to those of actual war. Notices came to the State Department from the four quarters of the globe to-day, showing that the nations as a rule are prepared to assume an attitude of strict neutrality as between the United States and Spain in the present struggle. In most cases they were in answer to the identical note sent out yesterday by the State Department to all United States embassies and legations instructing them to inform the governments to which they were accredited that war has existed since April 21st. Great Britain always has taken an advanced stand in the principles of neutrality, so that it was with great interest that the news was received here of the terms of the neutrality proclamation issued in London. On the whole the officials are disposed to take the view that a strict adherence by Great Britain to these rules will be rather more advantageous to the United States than to Spain, particularly as we are now operating, in the naval sense, close to our own base of supplies and in all probability soon will cut Spain off from the two bases that she now has in the neighborhood of Cuba.

The President issued a proclamation during the day laying down rules as to

The Seizure of Prizes,

and the result, it is believed, will be the release of some of the ships already captured, though it will be for the prize courts to determine in each case whether the conditions under which the ship was captured are such to warrant release. The impression prevails that the Beuna Ventura, the first on the list of prizes, will be declared no prize. The case of the Panama, whose seizure was reported to-day is a more complicated one, owing to the fact that while otherwise exempt the ship was reported to have contained supplies for the Spanish army in Cuba which are contraband. It is noted that the administration has not been deterred by any criticism in Congress from again formally pledging itself to the nations of the world to refrain from privateering and abide by the declaration of Paris of 1876.

So far as known, all the United States consuls have made their way safely out of Spain. Consul Fay, at Dania, has reported to the department from Lisbon; Consul Rowen, at Barcelona, from Paris, and Consul Carroll, at Cadiz, and Consul Bartelam, at Malaga, from Gibraltar. The department has assured itself that the others are safe.

At the Departments.

Secretary Sherman retired finally to-day from the position of Secretary of State and his successor was confirmed in the person of Judge Day. John Bassett Moore undoubtedly will be confirmed to-morrow in Judge Day's place. The latter is expected to return to Washington in about two days time. The Army Reorganization bill became a law during the day and the War Department officials have begun to devise the best means of carrying out the purposes of the act which will result in an increase of the regular army to more than sixty thousand men.

In the War Department preparations went on with ceaseless energy for the organization of the volunteer army, All the officers were detailed who are to be sent to the various States and territories to muster the guardsmen into the service of the United States.

The plans for the full organization of the army were also perfected. To provide officers for the regular army and volunteers Secretary Alger ordered the assignment to duty of all cadets at the West Point military academy who would in the ordinary course of events have graduated in June.

The greatest anxiety was shown at the Navy Department for news from the blockading squadron. Notwithstanding the frequent reports that come from two unofficial sources of engagements between the fleet and the shore batteries, no word came officially. The three prizes reported to-day to have been seized by the fleet were not referred to in the official dispatches, but the press reports of the seizures were received with the greatest satisfaction by the officers of the department, who in some cases did not hesitate to declare their envy of their more fortunate brother officers with the fleet. In fact, it is becoming very hard for Secretary Long to retain in the service of the department the officers who are absolutely required, in view of their earnest desire to go to the front. A few days ago, for instance, Commodore Bradford, chief of the Equipment Bureau, tendered his resignation of that place and asked to be given a warship. After considering the matter for a day or two, the Secretary was obliged to ask Commodore Bradford to withdraw his request, as it would be exceedingly difficult if not impossible to fill his place in the department.

Among the orders issued to-day was one directing Captain A. T. Mahan, the author and world renowned authority on naval tactics, to report for duty at the Navy Department. Capt. Mahan is a retired officer and will be assigned to a position on the strategy board. Probably he will replace Admiral Walker for whom the President and Secretary Long holds the highest regard on account of his professional ability and who is to be assigned to duty of the highest importance in the immediate future.

It appears that the assignment of Rear Admiral Erben, retired, to relieve Commander Elmer, in charge of the mosquito fleet was caused by the ill health of Commander Elmer. More than a dozen retired officers were called into the service by Secretary Long to-day.

The War Revenue Bill

as reported to the House to-day contains three changes in the bill as originally drafted, as follows:

A discount of 5 per cent. on beer stamps is allowed after the passage of the act. Telephone messages are subject to a tax of one cent on messages transmitted thirty miles or more, the cost of which does not exceed 25 cents, and $1.50 two cents; between $1.50 and $5, five cents; in excess of $5, ten cents. Official telephonic and telegraphic messages of the government are exempt from taxation. The differential of one-half of a cent on mineral waters and beverages, domestic or imported, not otherwise subject to internal taxation, in half-pint bottles, is eliminated, so that the dividing line is pints, bottles containing one pint or less to pay one cent; more that one pint two cents.

At the meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day Mr. Bailey. on behalf of the Democratic minority, offered the substitute agreed upon by them for the proposition in the bill authorizing the issue of $500,000,000 coin bonds. It provides for an income tax of 3 per cent. on incomes from all sources in excess of $2,000. State, county and municipal bonds, however, were excepted from its provision to meet the unanimous decision of the Supreme Court in this respect. The minority estimated that such an income tax would raise $100,000,000. Coupled with it was the proposition to coin the seigniorage, which at present amounts to $42,000,000. The substitute was voted down by a strict party vote. No amendments were offered to other provisions of the bill, owing to the lack of time.

Chairman Dingley of the Ways and Means Committees submitted to-day a report with the war revenue bill which contains the following:

The apparent cash balance in the treasury when the joint resolution appropriating $50,000,000 for national defence was passed, was about $225,000,000, including the $100,000,000 gold redemption fund or $125,000,000 excluding that fund. The actual available cash in the treasury at that time belonging to the government, exclusive of the greenback redemption fund was only $65,000,000.

Inasmuch as a working balance of about $40,000,000 is required to properly carry on the operations of the government, there remained $25,000,000 belonging to the government available for use in meeting the $50,000,000 appropriation. It will be necessary in order to meet the expenditure under the $50,000,000 appropriation, all of which will have been expended within a few weeks, to use $25,000,000 of the bank redemption fund, a part of which must be replaced before the close of the present calendar year.

"Inasmuch as the difficulties with Spain have plunged the country into a war, whose magnitude and length cannot now be intelligently forecasted, it is necessary that measures should be immediately devised to provide ways and means to carry on naval and military operations on a scale and with a promptness which will exert an important influence in shortening the conflict. As the expenses of the preparations for defence that have been going on for nearly two months are at the rate of $25,000,000 per month or $300,000,000 per annum, and the expenses of actual war will be much more, your committee are of opinion that the necessities of the country, as well as the early successful conclusion of the war, call for such ample provision, both by taxation and authority to make loans, for means to carry on naval and military operations, as will impress the great Powers of Europe as well as Spain with the conviction that the people of the United States are united in the determination to prosecute the war on a scale and with a vigor that makes prolongation of hostilities useless.

"With this object in view, your committee recommend the levying of internal revenue taxes either on articles of voluntary consumption or on objects that will make such taxes fall mainly on persons able to contribute to the national defence, which will in the aggregate yield from ninety to one hundred million of additional annual revenue.

"The report then enumerates the different articles to be taxed and the estimate heretofore published of the amount of revenue to be derived."

In conclusion the report says: "It is evident that it will be necessary in order to maintain the public credit not only to raise the additional revenue provided by the accompanying bill, but also to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow on the credit of the government from time to time as the public necessities will require.

"We have given, therefore, authority to issue and sell not exceeding $500,000,000 of ten-twenty (three per cent.) coin bonds to be offered as a popular loan, believing as we do that such a bond will be taken from time to time by the masses of the people.

"In view of the fact that it will be necessary in a very few weeks, before the proposed war taxes can bring results and before the loan authorized can be placed, to provide means to meet the rapidly augmenting war expenditures, authority is given the Secretary of the Treasury to temporarily borrow money, in no case exceeding one year, by the issue of three per cent. certificates of indebtedness. It is important that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have this authority in any exigency that may arise in the future."

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

Senate Agrees to the Conference Report on the Measure—War Revenue Bill Reported to the House.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—During the two hours session of the Senate to-day the conference report on the army reorganization bill was agreed to and the measure engrossed and signed.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the passage of seventy-four private pension bills and numerous measures from the general calendar, among them being a bill to enable the officers, warrant officers, petty officers and marines of the United States navy who may distinguish themselves in action, to receive medals of honor, rosettes and ribbons.

At 2 o'clock the Senate went into executive session and at 2.15 P. M. adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The war revenue bill was reported to the House to-day and by an arrangement made the debate will continue to-morrow and continue at night sessions until Friday. At 4 o'clock on that day the vote will be taken.

The contested election case of Wise vs. Young, from the Second Virginia district, was decided to-day in favor of the contestant, Dr. Wise, who is a Republican, by a party vote.

The Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill were nonconcurred in and a conference requested. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Boutelle, Hilborn and Cummings conferees.

At 4.50 P. M. the House adjourned.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Games of Base Ball Played Yesterday as Scheduled.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Washington—Washington-New York, game postponed; wet grounds.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 9.

Baltimore—Baltimore-Brooklyn, postponed; wet grounds.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 4; Pittsburg, 6.

Louisville—Louisville, 8; Cleveland, 9.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 3; Chicago, 2.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

PLANNING FOR AN INVASION.

U. S. Army Officer Landed on the Cuban Coast to Confer With Garcia.

FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

To Arrange for Landing U. S. Troops in Eastern Cuba—Gen. Garcia to Cover the Landing—A Very Dangerous Mission.

[Copyrighted 1898 by the Associated Press.]

KINGSTON, JA., April 26.—First Lieutenant Andrew Rowan, of the Nineteenth infantry, under orders from the War Department, was landed on the Cuban coast somewhere west of Santiago, probably before dawn on Monday. His Cuban guides and an open sail boat were used. The guides have not returned.

Lieutenant Rowan is on his way to the camp of General Calixto Garcia. He will represent the War Department in arranging for the co-operation of the insurgents in the invasion of Eastern Cuba by the forces of the United States. The time and place of invasion will be controlled by events and the character of Lieutenant Rowan's dispatches.

Lieutenant Rowan was detailed from the bureau of information for this dangerous service—dangerous because in his civilian dress he is liable to be treated as a spy. He speaks Spanish and knows Cuba, having written a book on the subject. Moreover, he is an expert mapmaker.

Lieutenant Rowan left Washington under instant orders on April 9th. He was directed to wait here, prepared to go to Porto Rico or Cuba. As he went to Eastern Cuba, it is inferred that a blow will be struck there before one is struck at Porto Rico.

With him he took an official Spanish section map of Eastern Cuba, with emendations made by the War Department hydrographers. The expectation is that Gen. Calixto Garcia will dispose his forces to cover a landing of United States troops as prearranged. A courier with Lieutenant Rowan's first dispatches to the War Department will probably leave General Garcia's camp next week.

ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 26.—(Filed at Key West 11.12 P. M.)—The blockade continues. Up to this hour there have been no casualties in the United States blockading squadron.

KEY WEST, FLA., April 26, 11 P. M. —The torpedo boat Porter has arrived from off the Cuban coast, and reports that the position of the blockade continues unchanged. There has been no firing on either side.

The United States cruiser Cincinnati to-day captured Lieutenant Pedro Fernandez, of the Spanish army, who was returning to his family on a small sloop. Lieutenant Fernandez is detained on the flagship.

Advices From the Fleet.

ON BOARD FLAGSHIP NEW YORK, OFF HAVANA, April 26, Midnight.—The capture of the Spanish steamer Panama, with her rich cargo, by the Mangrove, is the best prize expected in these waters for many a day. When the achievement became known on the New York, loud cheers broke from the crowded decks. The Mangrove, which was going to Key West for coal, ran right into the Spaniard, which endeavored to get away. The Indiana was signalled by the flagship and joined in the chase, but apparently the chief glory belongs to the Mangrove.

Intense satisfaction is felt among the officers of the New York over the capture, for a vigilant lookout has been kept during the last few days and to-night some feared that the Panama might have slipped into Havana. Her value is great, quite apart from the intrinsic worth of the hull and cargo. It would have been most detrimental to the blockade had the provisions which she carried gotten into Havana.

The first news from Havana since the blockade was received from the British steamer Luciline, which stopped this evening as she was passing out. Her captain said there were no evidences of starvation in the city, that he had heard no particular comments on the blockade and had read no Havana papers, so that he was not well informed as to the situation there. His statements were received with little faith. About 200 Cuban refugees, mostly women and children, were on board the Luciline. All cheered the American fleet. It is believed the Spanish cavalry is establishing a patrol to prevent a repetition of such incidents as the Porter landing last night. The El Morro batteries were believed to be firing at something about 5 P. M., but it was impossible to ascertain definitely whether this was so or not.

The Wilmington captured the tiny schooner Sol, of Sagua, with a cargo of sugar, but let her go after being careful to see that she went in a direction opposite to Havana.

The news from Matanzas, Cardenas and Madrid is meagre, but it indicates that the blockade has been firmly established at both ports. The torpedo boat Foote is reported as having been fairly on the Matanzas batteries, but thus far not a single casualty of any kind in the fleet has been heard of on the flagship.

Lieutenant Juan del Pino, of the Spanish infantry, and his orderly, were brought on board the flagship this morning from the gunboat Wilmington, to whom they had been turned over by the cruiser Cincinnati. The cruiser captured the Spaniards while they were in a small schooner bound for Matanzas. Lieutenant Pino was on a furlough and going to see his wife and infant child. The child was born last Friday and he had never seen it. In these circumstances, Rear Admiral Sampson and Captain Chadwick decided to let the officer and his orderly go under parole. They were sent ashore in one of the newspaper despatch boats.

MINNEAPOLIS AND COLUMBIA.

The Two Cruisers Off the New England Coast Steering Eastward.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

BOSTON, MASS., April 26.—The cruiser Minneapolis, which left the flying squadron at Hampton Roads last Saturday night and passed in by Highland light at 6.45 P. M. yesterday, was nowhere to be seen in the bay this morning.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 26.—It is believed generally by naval officers here that the Columbia will join the Minneapolis to scout for Spanish vessels. It is learned that a number of carrier pigeons were taken aboard the cruiser before she sailed.

Word was received here from Sachuett beach that the Columbia was sighted just before noon several miles off the coast, heading eastward.

ROCKLAND, ME., April 26.—The steamer Mount Desert sighted the cruiser Minneapolis at 3:30 this afternoon off Mount Desert island, steaming to the eastward.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Transport Panther, With 800 Marines, Sailed for Key West, Convoyed by Cruiser Montgomery.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FORT MONROE, VA., April 26.—On board flagship Brooklyn, off Fort Monroe, April 26.—The transport Panther, with eight hundred marines, sailed to-day for Key West, convoyed by the cruiser Montgomery. The marines on the transport crowded the decks in long lines and waving their hats gave vent to mighty cheers, while sailors, marines, even firemen on the big warships, crowded to the forecastles and raised them with a will. The men on the Montgomery joined in the chorus and the cheers resounded from ship to ship, continuing until transport and convoy were out of hail.

Hardly had the pair gone, than a booming afar off announced another approach and the gunboat Vicksburg came along on her way out, firing a salute to the commodore's flag. The flagship boomed a seven-gun answer and then the men on the Vicksburg swarmed into the rigging and almost lost their hats in their enthusiasm. Each ship of the squadron returned the cheer with a will and men went back to their duties with a desire to follow the ships out.

The orders for the closing up of the harbor after sunset and until sunrise went into effect fully to-night. The morning on board the big ships was spent in lively work. At a signal from the flagship all of the vessels cleared for action and engaged in sub-calibre practice. In the afternoon sub-calibre practice was continued by the flagship. The remarkable marksmanship of the men at the guns is a matter of much comment by the officers. Eight ten-inch targets at a thousand yards, bobbing up and down on a rolling sea, were demolished by sub-calibre shots in no time, a pretty-good indication of the fate of anything large that may come this way.

The gunboat Alliance, with its crew of two hundred apprentice boys, went to sea this afternoon by permision of Commodore Schley. Her destination was not given, but it is supposed that she has merely gone to sea for practice. The guard boats of the squadron worked in a heavy sea to-night, and in nasty weather. The blockade was enforced rigidly by the combined forces of the boats of the army engineers at Fort Monroe and the squadron launches. All went out well armed and no vessel of any kind was allowed to proceed, being ordered to lay at anchor until sunrise.

A tramp steamer tried to come in this afternoon, but after being informed that she would not be allowed to go out to-night, turned around and went out without coaling.

THE SPANISH FLEET

Commander Said It Would Sail Against the American Squadron, Order or No Order.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, April 23. — (Delayed in transmission).—The *Fais* to-day announced that the Spanish admiral in command of the fleet at St. Vincent, Cape de Verde islands, has cabled to the government here that when the United States fleet is before Havana his place is not at the Cape de Verde islands, adding that he would sail against the American squadron in the morning, order or no order.

Privateering.

In the Spanish Senate yesterday, Count Almenas asked whether the government adhered strictly to the treaty of Paris in regard to privateers, or whether it would issue a letter of marque to any one asking for such authority. The Premier, Senor Sagasta, said the moment was inopportune to reply to the question.

Senor Gullon said Spain occupied the same position as she held before the treaty of Paris.

ST VINCENT, CAPE DE VERDE ISLANDS, April 26, 6:24 P. M.—The Spanish fleet is still here, and there is no sign of its intention to put to sea to-day.

Ammunition and projectiles are placed ready, on deck, for each gun, and on board the war ships the men appear to be anxious to fight.

The squadron is still busy coaling and taking stores on board.

THE CALL FOR TROOPS.

Responses in Excess of the Present Demands of the Government.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—At the close of office hours to-day Adjutant General Corbin had received dispatches from the Governor of nearly every State and Territory, in response to Secretary Alger's call for information as to the troops the States and Territories will be expected to furnish under the President's call for 125,000 men. The tenor of these replies shows there is no mistaking the patriotism of the people of this country in the present emergency. On every hand there was expressed a willingness to come to the government's aid and the offers were in excess of the present demands. The body of the telegrams was made up for the greater part of an enumeration of what the National Guard had on hand, and for this reason the reports of the Governors were not made public. The condition of the guard as regards their arms, equipment for their duty, etc., is in many instances not satisfactory, and these will have to be furnished by the government. Such are the condition of affairs in the War Department that this will only a matter of time, however.

THE STATE TROOPS.

Capt. Gresham Ordered to Raleigh to Muster the State Guard into Service.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Secretary Alger has detailed the officers to muster into the service of the United States for the States the troops called out by the President's proclamation. The officers are to go without delay to the rendezvous designated and report their arrival to the Governors of the States and execute the work assigned them as soon as practicable. Capt. John C. Gresham, Seventh Cavalry, is ordered to Raleigh, N. C., for this purpose.

If from any cause Governors find it necessary to change the place of rendezvous, they are to notify the War Department at once.

The general tone of the Madrid papers bears out the opinion that the war will be a long one.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The BEST SAVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

BRITISH NEUTRALITY.

A Royal Proclamation Issued Defining the Attitude of British Officials and Subjects.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, April 26.—An extraordinary issue of the London *Gazette* issued this morning, contained the customary royal proclamation of neutrality, defining the attitude of British officials and British subjects during the war between Spain and the United States. It is identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the Chino-Japanese war.

The instructions of the foreign office to the admiralty and colonial authorities, regulating the belligerents' use of British ports, is dated April 23rd and gives the belligerents twenty-four hours to leave.

This accounts for the departure of the United States squadron from Hong Kong and the orders given to the Spanish torpedo boat to leave Queenstown.

Some of the newspapers here assert that the rule in regard to coal being contraband of war is new; but it is identical with Lord Granville's proclamation of 1870, at the time of the outbreak of the Franco-Prussian war, and identical with the proclamation issued at the time of the commencement of hostilities between China and Japan, prohibiting supplies being furnished to belligerent ships, except provisions and coal sufficient to carry a vessel to the nearest port of her own country, no coal to be again supplied to the same ship, without special permission, within three months of the time she had previously been supplied.

GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.

Still on Waiting Orders—Has Received No Challenge.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26.—General Fitzhugh Lee is on waiting orders and has no present intention of going to Washington until summoned there.

He has received no challenge to a duel from Lieutenant Ramon de Carranza, late naval attache of the Spanish legation at Washington. He knows nothing more about the matter than what has been printed in the newspapers. Should a challenge come, General Lee will ignore it

The Governor will ask the appointment of Adjutant General Nalle to command the Virginia brigade.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Massacre of Spaniards at Manila Feared. The U. S. Squadron.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HONG KONG, April 26.—Mail advices which reached here to-day from Manila, dated Saturday last, say the insurgents were then gathering in masses around Manila and that a massacre of the Spaniards at that port was apprehended.

It is announced in the dispatches that the Spaniards have laid mines at Manila.

The United States squadron leaves Mirs bay to-morrow to watch the Philippine ports. The insurgent leader Aguinaldo is on board the United States cruiser Olympia.

A LETTER SIEZED.

Believed to Contain Information As to Defences of a Louisana Port.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Notice was given the Postoffice Department yesterday by the postmaster at New Orleans that a letter, supposed to contain information concerning the defences at a port in Louisiana, addressed to a person in New Orleans, was called to the attention of the postmaster by an army officer. To-day Assistant Attorney General Tynor notified the postmaster by wire to deliver the letter to the general in command of the army at New Orleans, to be opened and inspected to ascertain if it contained information contraband of war.

STEAMER PARIS.

The Majestic, at Queenstown, Reports Passing the Vessel Monday.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

QUEENSTOWN, April 26. — The steamer Majestic passed the Paris at 4 o'clock Monday morning, in latitude 48, longitude 29.

WARM WIRELETS.

Over four thousand fighting men marched out of Chicago last night, bound for the war.

The report that the steamer Pennland, from Philadelphia for Queenstown, sighted a Spanish warship cruising is entirely untrue.

Hamburg-American line officials announce that the Fuerst Bismarck and Hamburg have been purchased by the United States.

The Louisiana naval reserve, although it has offered to volunteer as a body, has agreed to furnish 150 men to man the monitor Passaic at Norfolk.

A New Orleans dispatch says the various city battalions, as well as the first regiment, composed of country troops, have volunteered and the full quota from this State will easily be filled.

Commander Horace Elmer, until recently commander of the mosquito fleet, and who was recently, because of ill health, relieved by Admiral Erben, died in Brooklyn, N. Y., yesterday afternoon.

Commander Hazelton, of the United States torpedo boat Somers, has been notified, as a result of the neutrality measures adopted by the British government, that he must not leave Falmouth, Eng.

It is generally believed in foreign circles that the Spanish fleet, unless compelled to fight, will avoid engagements, and the fastest ships will be employed to destroy the commerce of the United States.

An order prohibiting the dispatch to Spain and her colonies of mail originating in the United States during the continuance of hostilities, was yesterday issued by the Postmaster General in Washington.

Recruiting for the regular army under the Hull army reorganization bill will be begun at once. Officials believe that quick progress will be made towards recruiting the army to its full war strength of 61,000 men.

Captain General Blanco has cabled the government at Madrid to the effect that the Spanish squadron of warships may be utilized elsewhere, as he can account for the defence of Havana without the assistance of the fleet.

The liabilities of Sherwood, Thompson & Co., who operated through the Southern States under the firm name of John Sherwood & Co., London, whose failure was announced yesterday, are estimated at $350,000.

POWDER MILLS DESTROYED.

The Entire Plant at Santa Cruz, California, Blown Up.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SANTA CRUZ, CAL., April 26.—The powder mills in this city have just blown up. The entire powder plant seems to be ablaze and men are fighting the flames, which started in the nitro-glycerine mill. Four heavy explosions followed. The Naval Reserves have been called out to guard the works and to help to check the flames, which are crossing the creek toward the big magazine. It is not known how many, if any, are killed, but several workmen were wounded. One of the wounded expresses it as his belief that the works were set afire. A suspicious character was seen lurking around the mills this afternoon.

No doubt is entertained among the officials of the works that the explosion was due to an accident. It is not thought the explosion will interfere with the manufacture of smokeless powder for the government. The fire is now under control and all immediate danger is passed. None of the plants for making powder for the fulfillment of government contracts are hurt.

Six British warships, it is reported at Kingston, Jamaica, will patrol the seas in the neighborhood of Cuba during the hostilities between the United States and Spain.

BEATRICE CENCI.

The Beautiful Italian Who Was a Murderess or a Martyr.

One of the most interesting events of Roman mediæval times was the trial and execution of Beatrice Cenci for the part she played in the murder of her father, Francesco Cenci, which took place in his palace on the night of Sept. 10, 1598, the day before his fiftieth birthday.

To every one the birth, ancestry and fate of Beatrice Cenci have had a weird charm. By many this beautiful and unfortunate Italian girl is regarded as a deliberate murderess, while others regard her as a martyr. This sentiment is aroused by the romantic story of the girl's life and death, as told by Shelley in his great tragedy. Few persons in history have had a greater glamour of romance cast over their lives than she.

By her own confession it is known that Beatrice Cenci was accessory to the murder of her father. It is further known that she and her brothers were the instigators of it, but it was Beatrice especially who arranged the murder with her lover, Olimpio Calvitti, and her stepmother, Lucretia. The whole life of Beatrice in the palace, Rocca di Petrella, had been one of extreme unhappiness and cruel treatment. She and the other children were the victims of the father's ungovernable and furious nature and most brutal tyranny. There were proofs at her death to show that she had suffered many beatings with a certain whipping instrument which was a terrible flagellant.

Resentment rose to revenge in the heart of Beatrice Cenci, inspiring her to commit the heinous crime, and she determined, with the aid of her stepmother, Lucretia, and her lover, Calvitti, to carry out her terrible purpose. She it was who gave Calvitti and his accomplice the weapons with which to strike the sleeping man, afterward going to a near window to watch the scene, as she said she would. The assassin then threw the body of Cenci from the window to the terrace below to make it appear that he had fallen accidentally. It is true that Cenci was the vilest of wretches, but no amount of sentiment can palliate the part taken in the tragedy by his children.

All Rome was excited over the event and the subsequent arrest of those accused of the crime. After a patient examination the pope finally decided upon the extreme penalty of the law on Beatrice, Lucretia and Giacomo, the eldest brother, who was to be driven through the city in a cart and then flayed until he died. The sentence of Beatrice and Lucretia was supposed to be a less violent death, as they were women. It was decreed that they should be driven to the Ponte Sant Angelo and there be beheaded. The execution took place in the afternoon, and four hours later the bodies of Beatrice and Lucretia were conveyed to the Church of San Pietro and there interred in obedience to the dying wish of the former.—Detroit Free Press.

Kentucky's Oldest Church.

"The oldest church in the state, perhaps the first one of any denomination ever organized in the dark and bloody ground," said Mr. K. J. Hampton of Winchester, "is the Providence Baptist church in Clark county, seven miles south of Winchester, on the Boonesboro road. The old organization was first formed in Culpeper county, Va., in April, 1780, when churches were few and far between. A few months afterward the entire membership decided to locate in Daniel Boone's new preserves and came in a body, bringing the church register and ritual, down Powell's valley and through Boone's pass, worshiping daily en route, and locating in what is now Clark county. A log house was first built in 1781, but a few years later a solid stone structure was erected by the pioneer Baptists. This early day sanctuary has stood the test of time, the masonry showing not a crack today, having stood as firm as the zealous Christians who built it. The building is over 100 years old. Near by the present members, 180 in number, have built a more modern and commodious house of worship, but the old stone church is still a hallowed monument to the Christianity of our forefathers. Daniel Boone often worshiped in the log house built by these old settlers, but the last one of that brave few passed away long since."—Louisville Post.

Unknown Genius.

Warren's hall in Freeport, Me., has a drop curtain which was painted by an unknown tramp. When the hall was being built, a tramp applied to the proprietor for something to eat, and was set to do some painting to pay for it. The owner wanted some fancy decorating done, and the tramp was allowed to try his hand at it, and succeeded so well that his work was accepted and now remains as a testimony of the skill of an unknown wandering genius.—Boston Herald.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

feb 1 1y su we fr

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpareil Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

That Sewing Machine is out of fix. Now, Ladies, I am here for a few days. Write me, No. 105 Dock street. J. B. Farrar. ap 27 1t*

Wanted—Everybody to try our Bartholomay Beer on Draught drawn by the latest and improved method. Free lunch from 11 A. M. until 1 P. M. Globe Saloon, No. 22 Market street. ap 27 tf

Having Heard a report that I have quit the flower business I take this method of contradicting it. Should I ever decide to do so, will publish it in the daily papers. Miss F. Johnson, successor to Mrs. H. Webb, Florist, 702 Dock street. Bell Phone 424. tu th su ap 26 3t

J. W. Knott pays the highest cash price for old Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, old Rope, Cast and Wrought Scrap Iron, Cotton, Rags, Canvas, old Rubber, at the corner Ann and Water streets, Wilmington, N. C. ap 23 1m

Let the Spaniards come, and dressed Turkeys and Chickens will be sold as low as ever. A choice lot on hand at all times. Also Strawberries and vegetables of all kinds. Call and leave your order, it will have our prompt and careful attention. H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. Bell Phone No. 38. ap 23 tf

Just Received a fresh lot of Fruit. Apples, 65 and 70c peck; Bananas, 15 and 20c dozen; Oranges, 15, 20 and 25c dozen; Cocoanuts, 5c each; Lemons, 1c each. N. Paul, Princess street. ap 20 tf

Berry Crates—Baskets for beans and peas, barrels for lettuce and potatoes, hay, grain, flour, Pratts food, magic food, horse and cattle powders, chicken powders and all kinds of mixed food. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Bell Phone 92, Inter-State Phone No. 92. ap 14 tf

For Sale—A first-class retail Liquor Business. The reason for selling bad health. Address L. West, care STAR. ap 8 tf

M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street, solicits consignments of Chickens, Eggs, Hides, Wax, N. C. Bacon and all classes of produce. Beef Cattle and Milch Cows a specialty. April 2, '98. apr 3 tf

Your Country Produce—Ship your country produce to L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street, for good prices and prompt returns. Chickens, Eggs, Peas, etc., for the city trade. feb 24 tf

Ladies Wanted to travel and appoint agents for old established house. Permanent position; $40 per month and all expenses. Z., Box 82, Philadelphia Pa. de 18 D&W tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 208. sep 21 tf

F. T. MILLS,

Wholesale and Retailer Dealer in

HORSES AND MULES.

Constantly on hand a full line of mated teams, Roadsters, Saddlers, general purpose and Farm Horses.

Full Line of Farm and City Mules

One to two car loads received every week. All stock is guaranteed as represented.

112 and 114 North Water St.

feb 19 tf

Winter Wheat Flour.

700 Bbls Straight Flour.

100 Bbls Best Pat. Plour.

400 Bbls Clover Flour.

50 Bbls Sugar.

10000 Lbs D. S. Sides.

8000 Lbs D. S Plates.

5000 Lbs Butts.

100 Bbls City Mess Pork.

W. B. COOPER,

ap 17 tf 225 North Water street.

FOR SALE AT CLOSE PRICES.

1000 Caddies Damaged Tobacco.

500 Boxes Sound Tobacco.

100 Barrels Molasses all grades

50 Barrels Cider.

100 Cases Star Lye.

200 Bags Coffee.

SAM'L BEAR, Sr.,

mar 16 tf 12 Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

The Report From the "Maine"

Has been received and the committee recommend that the "Boys" get their hair cut short and their whiskers amputated. We are fixed for you. Come down and let us fix you up according to the regulations.

Respectfully,

A. PREMPERT, Barber,

mar 27 tf 11 South Front St.

Mortgagee's Sale City Lots.

UNDER POWER OF SALE CONTAINED IN a mortgage deed to me executed on the 22nd day of January, 1894, by M. F. Pinner and wife Mary McR. Pinner, duly registered in the Register's office of New Hanover county, in book 13, page 52, &c., I will on Monday the 2nd day of May, 1898, sell for cash at public auction, at the Court House door in the city of Wilmington, N. C., the following described real estate, situate in said city of Wilmington, viz: Lot 2 in block 343; one-half of lots 3 and 4, block 343; east one-half of lots 3, 4 and 5, block 271; east one-half of lot 5, block 269, and lot 6, block 300.

This 5th day April, 1898.

ALICE McR. VANN, Mortgagee.

ap 6 4w* f